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TOLUBKO ON PARITY; MISSILE TEST DESCRIBED

PM090936 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 10

["Reportage With Interview and Commentaries" by special correspondent Valeriy Gorbunov, under the rubric "Army and Navy": "Test Site"]

[Text] The words "missile test site" have impinged on the edges of awareness like distant signals on a radar screen. We are living in an age when war and everything connected with it tirelessly remind us of their presence. In the past we used to hear the term "tank test site" and "artillery test site." And now -- "missile." The imagination pictured something like a field surrounded by a fence or barbed wire. A sentry at the gate. A solitary observation tower on the side.

A few hours later, however, the words "test site" -- short and sharp like a shot -- would gain a new and vast meaning, acquire a time and space dimension, span across the past and the present, excite the mind, and shake the soul in order to subsequently implant in it a lucid tranquillity for which it -- the human soul -- so eagerly yearns in our troubled age.

But first things first...

Your LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent was scheduled to meet with Hero of Socialist Labor and Chief Marshal of Artillery Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces.

Commander in Chief (from a biographical reference)

Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko is a worker's son. A teacher by training. At the age of 18 he volunteered to join the Army. During the Great Patriotic War he fought against the fascist German occupiers. He was chief of staff and then commander of a tank brigade, then chief of the operational section on the staff of a motorized corps. He played an active part in battles on the Leningrad, Kalinin, and other fronts and in the Yassy-Kishinev, Budapest, and Belgrade operations. Following the end of the war he held various command and staff positions and graduated from the General Staff Military Academy. In 1960 he was appointed first deputy commander in chief of Strategi Rocket Forces. Since 1972 he has been commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Force A chief marshal of artillery, Vladimir Fedorovich is also a CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

A solidly-built man in a lightweight khaki shirt with a marshal's shoulder boards stood up to greet me.

I looked around the spacious office. The convex glass face of a display screen gleams like an aquarium next to the commander in chief's desk. Telephones, buttons. In the opposite corner -- a modest board with traces of chalk. An aura of something distant and peaceful radiates from it...an electric clock above the door. The hand jumps sharply, offering a reminder that the time of the occupant of the office is obviously counted in minutes.

But it is not easy to begin the conversation. After all, we will be talking not about any old thing, but about war and peace. "War" and "peace" -- just two words, but how much they mean for each one of us: life and death, joy and misfortune. For almost 40 years now our people have been living beneath peaceful skies. It seems by no means a brief period.... But what unit can be used to measure whether peace has lasted long enough? Only wars can be too long. There has never been a peace that has lasted "too long."

[Gorbunov] Vladimir Fedorovich, it is considered appropriate to talk about war with the military. But I don't think we would be mistaken in saying that our readers would like most of all to hear your opinion about peace: Is it lasting, will it be possible to defend it?

V.F. Tolubko: This is, after all, a logical question, which perturbs all people, both in our own country and abroad. Our whole people's deeds and intentions are devoted to peace. And the Army is an inseparable part of the people, flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood, as the saying goes. This is why the Army does not and cannot have any goals other than the goals of safeguarding peace.

In this connection I must say that Soviet military doctrine is strictly defensive. It has been and still remains based on the principle of retaliatory actions. Our strategic nuclear forces have never been known as "offensive," as has happened in the United States. [Tolubko ends]

What Presidents Dream Of (from the foreign press file)

A correspondent of U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES asked President Reagan what his favorite reading material was.

This is what he answered: "The Third World War: August 1985." This is the title of a book written by retired British General John Hackett. It comprehensively describes a nuclear war in Europe, from which the United States emerges victorious.

So this is how the President amuses himself! This is nothing new.

No sooner had the guns of World War II fallen silent than some people in the West started talking about World War III.

Curious evidence of this is provided in a book by (E. Dzelepi): "After the war had been won Churchill's sole thought was of how to win the peace, which he considered to have been lost since victory had turned out rather advantageous for the Russians. He believed that, thanks to the American atom bomb...he would attain his goal. Everything collapsed with the end of the U.S. atomic monopoly. The Russian atom bomb marked the beginning of prudence."

In this case we can speak of "prudence" only by greatly stretching the truth.

Under President Eisenhower the Soviet Union was threatened with "massive retaliation" and total destruction by a single strike. President Kennedy adhered to the strategy of "assured destruction," while President Nixon relied on "flexible response." President Reagan has gone even further. The directive "Development of the U.S. Armed Forces in 1984-1988," which he signed, formulated the proposition of the need to "be prepared to destroy socialism as a social system." No more and no less.

[Gorbunov] Vladimir Fedorovich! The Western press has published quite a few warmongering statements by U.S. military leaders with different ranks and titles. This is what, for example, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has declared: "Unless you have a pretty serious attitude to war you should not even start one." These words make it clear that he himself has a "pretty serious" attitude to war and is therefore not averse to starting one. What could you say about utterances of this kind?

V.F. Tolubko: As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has noted, "in the world arena one has to deal with political forces which are alien to goodwill and deaf to sensible arguments. And here an irreplaceable role is played by the restraining might of our defense potential." Including, I would add, the motherland's nuclear missile shield and its core -- the Strategic Rocket Forces.

[Gorbunov] We know that this is a jubilee year for the Strategic Rocket Forces -- they will be 25 years old. Not so long ago LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published material recalling the combat feats of the "Katyushas" during the Great Patriotic War. To what extent were the glorious "Katyushas" predecessors of the modern missiles?

V.F. Tolubko: The Rocket Forces did not grow out of nothing. Did you know that, way back in 1827, Captain V.M. Vnukov of the Russian Army took command of a "rocket company" consisting of 18 launch installations? Or that Russian rockets were successfully used back during the 1853-1856 Crimean War? It is true that, at that time, artillery emerged victorious from the competition between artillery and rocket technology. But the first steps of Russian rocket development were not forgotten, and they served as the starting point for future successes. [Tolubko ends]

Pages From History

"We the undersigned, members of the Jet Propulsion Study Group plant commission for launching the prototype of project '09'..., having reviewed the project and its device, ordered it to be launched. The launch took place at the station...of the Nakhabino engineering test site at 1900 on 17 August. Project weight was approximately 18 kg. Gasoline fuel weight -- 1 kg; oxygen weight -- 3.45 kg. Flight curation from moment of launch to moment of fall -- 18 seconds. Height of vertical climb approximately 400 meters...."

This is the document reporting the launch of the first Soviet liquid fuel rocket, built by M.K. Tikhonravov. The year was 1933. Sergey Pavlovich Korolev was chief of the Jet Propulsion Study group.

Photographs of the first rockets were taken to K.E. Tsiolkovskiy in Kaluga. He asked: "Can I show these photographs to my best friends?" He was given permission to do so.

K.E. Tsiolkovskiy wrote to the Jet Propulsion Study Group staff: "I acclaim this great beginning with all my heart -- it is my motherland's first practical step toward conquering interplanetary space using jet propulsion instruments."

Reference material: The first Soviet "air to air" missiles were used during the air battles over Halhaiin Gol. The BM-13 installation, the future "Katyusha," was built and tested in August 1939. Just a few hours prior to the start of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Government took the decision to start mass production of "Katyushas" and ammunition for them. (From "Missile Troops" ["Raketchiki"], DOSAAF Publishing House)

V.F. Tolubko: On 6 and 9 August 1945 the U.S. Administration committed the most heinous crime against humanity by dropping atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. By doing this the U.S. leaders wanted to intimidate the Soviet Union. "The Russions will soon be put in their place," U.S. President H. Truman declared with aplomb, "and the United States will take it upon itself to lead the world along the path which it must follow." They were relying on the assumption that it would be at least 15-20 years before the war-weakened USSR would be able to manufacture an atom bomb.

Nevertheless, our people's genius managed to develop missile weapons and master the secret of atomic energy within a mere 2 and 1/2 years of the end of the war.

[Gorbunov] Comrade Marshal, you have been in the Strategic Rocket Forces right from their beginning. How do you assess the significance of the creation of the Strategic Rocket Forces for the consolidation of the country's defense capability?

V.F. Tolubko: This was a wise and farsighted step by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government resulting from a profoundly scientific and class analysis of the prevailing international situation and of the qualitatively new phenomena and trends in the development of military affairs. Frankly speaking, this decision was not one of the easiest to take. There were many differing opinions. Some proposed distributing the existing nuclear missile weapons in a certain proportion among the Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Air Defense Forces. Others proposed distributing them only among the Air Force and the Navy. Yet others substantiated the need to pool the strategic means within a special and autonomous branch of the Armed Forces.

It can be asserted boldly that the birth of the terrifying rocket forces was an essentially new and correct step pursuing a humane goal -- to enhance the Soviet state's defense might and prevent the unleashing of World War III, which is being prepared by aggressive circles of imperialism.

A great contribution to Soviet missile building was made by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, who was at the forefront of the defense industry. Important problems of missile building were solved under his leadership with the participation of eminent scientists, designers, and specialists from various spheres of science, technology, and production.

An important place in the establishment and development of the Strategic Rocket Forces was occupied by Hero of the Soviet Union and Chief Marshal of Artillery Motrofan Ivanovich Nedelin, the first commander in chief and an outstanding commander, experienced and energetic organizer, and remarkable man.

The successful solution of tasks in the development of missile technology was furthered by the selfless labor of the scientific research, design, and production organizations headed by the eminent scientists S.P. Korolev, V.P. Glushko, M.K. Yangel, and others.

[Gorbunov] Comrade Marshal, one quite often encounters reports in the Western, and especially the American, press alleging the "overwhelming superiority of Soviet military might" and the need to urgently liquidate the United States' "missile lag." What can you say in this connection?

V.F. Tolubko: The truth is that approximate equality in the quantity and quality of the two powers' strategic nuclear arms was established in the mid-seventies.

The USSR and U.S. strategic nuclear forces developed in different ways. This has been reflected in their structure. As a result of our country's specific geographical location and a number of other factors, we have developed mostly ICBM's. Some 70 percent of warheads are deployed on them. In the United States submarines and heavy bombers account for 80 percent of warheads. In terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads, however, there is approximate equality, in other words parity.

I want to stress that we are talking about parity; we do not say that all the components of the nuclear forces are analogous. Approximate equality constitutes a balance of forces under which one side's advantages in some indicators or components are counterbalanced by the other side's advantages in other spheres.

It would thus be more correct to say that the United States is striving not to restore equilibrium, which no one has disrupted, but to gain unilateral advantages and change the balance of strategic forces to the benefit of the United States. [Tolubko ends]

The Arsenals of Aggression (from the foreign press file)

E. Meese, a high-ranking member of the U.S. Administration: "The Reagan nuclear program pursues the goal of restoring U.S. superiority over the USSR over a 10-year period."

"... The MX missile is the cornerstone of the plan to build up U.S. military potential being implemented by the Reagan administration. During the seventies it was planned to deploy MX missiles in the region of the Great Basin in Utah and Nevada. But, after a heavier warhead was substituted in 1982, the missile's overall range diminished. It was then decided to deploy the missiles in existing missile launch silos in Wyoming and Nebraska, where the MX missiles would be closer to targets on the Soviet Union's territory following a flight path over the Arctic." (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

And this is how the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST responded to President Reagan's nuclear ambitions:

"He is convinced that one fine day we will create the absolute weapon, which will force the Russians to submit. History proves him wrong. The MIRV missile was meant to bring the Russians to their knees. Instead it only encouraged them to roll up their sleeves and develop their own MIRV's."

[Gorbunov] Vladimir Fedorovich, 18 months ago the Soviet leadership declared for all the the world to hear: "We will be forced to respond to the American side's challenge by deploying our corresponding weapons systems: an analogous missile of our own for the MX missile; a long-range cruise missile of our own for the long-range U.S. cruise missile...." What can you say in this connection?

V.F. Tolubko: That our words never differ from our deeds. Incidentally, there is a saying among our people: "It is better to see once than to hear a hundred times." Go to the missile test site and see for yourself. [Tolubko ends]

"Prepare for Launch!"

The Yak-40 took off lightly from the airfield's concrete strip and soared into a blue sky studded with white puffs of clouds on course for the test site.

"Poligon" [Russian for "test site"] comes from the Greek word meaning multicornered. The encyclopaedia is more specific: "An area of dry land or sea earmarked for tests...."

A bird's-eye view showed no sign of any corners. And as for dry land... My fellow travellers, members of a representative commission making their way to the test site, told me that, when the construction work was just beginning, there was as much water as dry land there -- swamps in the middle of impassable taiga. There was nothing there -- no housing, no administrative buildings, no cafeterias, no bathhouses. The vegetable warehouse of the nearest kolkhoz was used to store equipment....

The test site today comprises a command center, a measurement and computing complex, and much more -- to put it briefly, it is a most complex facility compared with which even the vast missiles seem compact. Those who work here use affectionate diminutives for the missiles with overtones of respectful admiration. They know that these "products" embody the peaks of the achievements of 20th century scientific and technical thinking which is working for the country's defense.

The test site today consists of fully automated launch pads. Deep underground, beneath a meters-thick concrete layer. I looked momentarily through a periscope eyepiece and was amazed to see a cosy and peaceful sun-spangled wood. It was explained to me that the launch pad was slightly further to the right and I should have shifted the periscope a little.... And there, before my eyes, was a perfectly finished creation of human hands, reminding me of a science fiction movie set.

The test site also consists of bright and comfortable homes along the cleanest streets in the country (at least according to the old-timers' claims) set amidst the greenery of the taiga and blue lakes. They say that there are many mushrooms in the forests and fish in the lakes. But, of course, the smart, attentively concentrating, deep in thought, and efficient people -- creators of the missiles and launch installations -- do not flock to the test site from all corners of the country for the sake of white or brown mushrooms or pike, perch, or turbot. They have a different purpose: The test site evaluates labor and helps define the direction of their future investigation.

Strange as it may seem, they do not speak of missile launches here. They describe them by the simple word "work." "Yesterday we finished work at 2000. Everything normal. Nothing to report." Calmly and routinely, as if speaking of the trials of a new machine tool or instrument.

"Product delivered to the designated point. Deviation from target within normal parameters."

...I watched the "product" disappear into the sky from the open balcony of the squat building which houses the command center.

To start with, I strained my eyes peering into the distance until the strain brought tears to them, and then the nearby wood, recently washed by rain, and the sky covered with swirling clouds, and the striped pole from which an imaginary line had to be drawn to the horizon to determine the launch site -- everything began to sway and dissolve in the evening mist. I had to turn aside, let my eyes and nerves calm down, and then again peer eagerly at the horizon. And wait.

In all fairness I must say that this nervous tension did not grip just me, a journalist who found himself witnessing this "work" by the will of fate and the commander in chief. The balcony was full of well-traveled people who, as the saying goes, had seen much in their time. And they all, equally, impatiently, awaited the moment when the command "prepare for launch!" would be heard.

Encounters

I met one of them while still in the aircraft. Quite a young man with an athlete's build. I later learned that the "athlete" was the first deputy general designer.

His rise has been as fast as that of the missiles he is building. After graduating from university he was for a while assistant to the general designer and was later elected party committee secretary. Now he is the general designer's right-hand man, his personal representative, so to speak.

"We have been lucky," the first deputy said, "that our 'product' has fallen into such hands," meaning the test site workers.

"Tell me," I asked, "is everyone in your firm so young?"

The answer was precise: "Average age 40."

"And the young people don't let you down?"

He started telling me of the many innovations contributed by the young designers to the process of work on the "product" and ended by asking: "An indication of standards, right?"

But the main "indication of standards" -- the launch -- was still to come. Remembering this, the general designer's representative fell silent and withdrew into himself.

The arriving commission members were greeted at the airport by two generals at once. One of them, having completed his tour of duty, was due to make his way to his new posting the next day. The other had only just taken over his duties. I arranged to meet the first -- he, obviously, knew more about the test site than anyone else.

The meeting took place at the political section, where the commander's name was being taken off the party roster [in view of his transfer to another post]. It was a solemn moment. The political section workers had gathered in the office and were seated on chairs all along the wall. They were all emotional: And how could they not be emotional after so many years of serving together -- and how! One of the women offered the commander a small bunch of wild flowers, carefully touched his cheeks with her lips, and immediately started wiping the lipstick traces with a handkerchief.

The commander, despite his high rank of a general, was young and smart. His face showed a great concentration of feeling. What was he thinking of? Of the future, which beckoned with new horizons to captivate this spirit? Or of the past?

The general was 5 years old during the last war. He remembers the withdrawal to the east, the air battles over Batayskiy, and the black smoke over Stalingrad.

He spoke calmly, as if saying something learned through suffering a long time ago, something that has been thought over hundreds of times:

"We won't be caught unawares again. I can declare with utmost reponsibility that our missiles are not inferior to those of the adversary [supostat] in any respect, not in terms of a single parameter, be it might, range, accuracy, or invulnerability."

This is the word he used -- adversary -- and it is obviously part of the vocabulary acquired during that time, the wartime.

... The commission session had just been informed: A U.S. RC reconnaissance aircraft had appeared over neutral waters, not far from the spot where the "product" was due to fall. It had already rendezvoused with a tanker aircraft, which had transferred dozens of tons of fuel to the spy's tanks in the air and made its way to its base. And the reconnaissance aircraft continued its cruise off our shores, ferreting and sniffing out other people's secrets...

A light smile ran across the lips of the tall and well-built general, who was commission chairman.

"What do you think? Do we begin?" he asked.

"Of course we do."

The chairman nodded, and his gray hair fell over his forehead.

The orders came over a loudspeaker: "Prepare for launch!"

"Range [protyazhka] one...."

"Range two...."

In the sudden silence the voice methodically counted down the last stages of this vast work of vital importance for the country to which everything had been devoted -- the genius of scientists and designers, the countless sleepless nights of planners, and the inspired labor of tens of thousands of workers and engineers.

"Launch!"

I expected to see sheets of flames and hear the roar of thunder. What followed was the unexpectedly soundless appearance of a blindingly bright fiery spot which, following an invisible and yet accurately defined trajectory, made its way upward, leaving behind a dispersing dark trail in the grey expanse of the evening sky.

An audible sigh came from those present -- of relief? Of joy? And all of them, taking hold of the cool metal handrails, instinctively leaned forward to be closer to it -- the missile making its way into the vast sky.

The bright spot disappeared into the clouds, and only then did the distant claps of thunder reach us.

...Having broken through the earth's atmosphere and discharged the used and no longer needed components, the missile impetuously continued its path to the target.

I recalled the words spoken the day before by the commission chairman:

"It will not disappear in silence.... From the first to the very last second it will conduct with us a tense and, I can assure you, a very interesting conversation."

"Ten seconds! Flight normal."

"Twenty seconds! Flight remains normal."

No sooner had the latest news arrived than someone from those present would jump, making no secret of his joy. Hands would stretch toward him, and the lucky man would be congratulated:

"Well done! All is in order with you."

If the mechanical voice was delayed and the rhythm of incoming information disrupted, someone's face would change and, jumping up, he would start nervously pacing up and down the room.

But the next report would come, and theman would calm down instantaneously and switch from anxiety to silent and quiet joy. Behind each one of these people stood vast collectives and months of persistent labor in yet unexplored spheres being opened up by science and production at the cost of enormous strain and total devotion of effort. How can they not be emotional, how can they not feel joy on passing with honor the latest test!

The commission chairman's tall figure appeared in the open doors of the command center. On the previous evening we had strolled not far from the small and comfortable visitors' complex. Humidity drifted from the nearby small lake with its edges covered in duckweed, and the mosquitoes had already started their angry evening raids. Constantly waving them away, and following my journalistic habits, I tried to open up a conversation with my eminent companion on the subject that interested me. A member of the military intelligentsia in the fullest sense of the word and a man who has a comprehensive grasp of the highly complex developments of military affairs at the sharp turning points of the century, he viewed the history of the Soviet Armed Forces as a profoundly considered and harmonious process whose results now reliably guarantee the country's safety against any surprises.

"Despite numerous defeats in the historic class battles of the 20th century," he said, "the imperialists have not abandoned the hope of halting history's onward march by force of arms. Nevertheless, no schemes or tricks -- be they political, diplomatic, or military-technical -- can give our opponents the slightest hope of success.... We are capable, at any moment and under any conditions, of bringing into action practically instantaneously a mighty complex of forces and facilities which can reliably protect the country from any threat, regardless of where it may originate and no matter what forces or facilities are used for it. Attempts to break parity? But as you can see, we are not standing still, either. We are not seeking superiority or showing initiative in the arms race, but neither will we allow ourselves to be overtaken!"

Seeing the commission chairman coming out of the command center, I tried to see if his face would show how the day's launch had gone. He nodded, as if to say: Everything is in order. I did not, of course, know what it was that was in order, but I did know that those who were supposed to know, knew what it was.

And I felt relief. They could have said: Invite a journalist and you never know what might happen... It is good that everything ended well.

...Prior to leaving the test site I visited the museum in line with established local custom.

There were two exhibits standing one next to the other -- an old "Maxim" machinegun, covered in red-brown and greenish rust, picked up somewhere near Kerch, and a model of a modern missile, sister to the one whose launch I had witnessed. Lenin's words were written on the stand: "Any revolution is worth something only if it is capable of defending itself...."

ZIMYATIN VIEWS U.S. STAND ON ARMS, SPACE TALKS

LD081430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug (TASS) -- Is a dialogue possible between the USSR and the United States on limitation and curtailment of the arms race, including the arms race in outer space, asks Leonid Zimyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the 12 August issue of MOSCOW NEWS.

This question, Leonid Zamyatin writes, "is legitimate, since in the last 3 years the current U.S. Administration has inflicted immense damage on the earlier created system of bilateral Soviet-U.S. agreements, and has virtually brought to nothing all that formed the basis for cooperation between the USSR and the United States in various spheres." With the arrival of President Reagan in the White House, the President and his entourage have shown little concern for the normal development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

From the very first days, a document -- which over a period of time was devised and then confirmed by the signatures of the heads of both states -- was consigned to oblivion: "The bases of mutual relations between the USSR and the USA."

In this document the sides undertook the obligations: "To avoid military confrontations and avert the emergence of a nuclear war"; "show restraint in their mutual relations"; and "conduct talks and settle disagreements by peaceful means." It was emphasized in particular, Zamyatin continues, that "attempts to achieve unilateral advantages at the expense of the other side are incompatible with these aims."

The basis of American policies now follows a course running directly counter to this, a course aimed at ensuring U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union by sharply whipping up the arms race, Zamyatin continues. And the present serious deterioration of the situation in the modern world is a result of those negative changes which have taken place in American policy as a whole on the threshold of the eighties.

Having pointed out that there is no need to convince the Soviet Union of the usefulness of dialogue, the author goes on to touch on one of the "burning issues" of contemporary international life -- the problem of barring the militarization of space. It is evident that the deployment of space weapons would inevitably lead to a qualitatively new leap in the arms race on earth, which would make even more difficult the adoption of effective measures to limit and reduce all forms of weapons. Accordingly, the Soviet Union is seeking radical resolution of this problem in all its aspects.

However, Washington does not want to hold talks in Vienna aimed at barring the militarization of space, as proposed by the Soviet Union. This autumn (and perhaps, even earlier) the United States intends to test an antisatellite weapons system. It has not yet given a positive reply to the Soviet proposal. Quoting U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Zamyatin comes to the conclusion that the United States would like to have talks "about everything, but nothing specific."

Going by the numerous press conferences being held at present by both White House and U.S. State Department spokesmen, the author of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS article points out, Washington is resorting to impudent tricks and vagaries, asserting, through the mouth of the U.S. President, that implementation of the programs for establishing of space weapons will force "the Russians to return to the talks."

Is that not the reason why U.S. politicians are trying so hard to link the subject of the talks in Vienna with what has proved, through their fault, to be insoluble in the course of the Geneva talks on limitation of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. politicians' tactics of pinning the issues of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, blocked by the U.S. Administration, to the talks on space, cannot be evaluated as other than a political trick: They have brought one set of talks to a dead end, and they want to do so with the other talks as well. Space is an independent problem, and it must be resolved in essence, and not by means of "talks in general," Zamyatin stresses.

The basis of any constructive dialogue must be first and foremost a rejection of the aspiration to gain military advantages to the detriment of the security of the other side. Dialogue and talks -- such is our way of resolving international problems. But we resolutely reject any attempts to conduct a policy of strength, of diktat, with regard to us, Leonid Zamyatin states.

Further Details

LD081222 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] A high-ranking official of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Zamyatin, has stated that a constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States should be based on Washington's refusal to try and gain military superiority in detriment to the security of the other side.

In an article published in the MOSCOW NEWS he says that the course of ensuring United States' military superiority over the Soviet Union is conducted through sharply whipping up the arms race. Such means of mass destruction as laser, chemical and space weapons are being developed. Washington avoids giving a reply to any Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing tension in the world. The article stresses that a dialogue is the Soviet method of solving international problems. The Soviet Union, however, rejects any attempts to conduct a policy of diktat towards it.

PRAVDA ON POST-HELSINKI EUROPEAN SITUATION

PM081100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Lasting Peace for Europe"]

[Text] Exactly 9 years ago the leaders of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada signed in Helsinki the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The centuries of European history have seen many "holy alliances" and pacts, but not one of them has given the continent's peoples the peace they wish for. The land of the soviets alone resolutely headed the cause of saving Europe from a devastating military conflagration by putting forward Lenin's Decree on Peace. Today the mighty community of socialist countries advocates peace. It was this community that initiated the all-European conference.

The Helsinki charter of peaceful coexistence laid down the fundamental principles of relations among states with different social structures and outlined an extensive long-term program for cooperation among them. The 35 countries adopted a solemn commitment to make detente a continuous and increasingly viable and comprehensive process. The Helsinki accords had many positive results. In Europe bilateral and multilateral ties and interstate consultations were activated and mutually advantageous cooperation in the field of economics, science, culture, education, and other spheres expanded. The experience of the seventies convincingly showed the necessity and fruitfulness of detente for all the peoples.

However, at the start of the present decade the situation on the European Continent again became complicated. Aggressive imperialist -- above all U.S. -- circles have been pursuing a course of confrontation and diktat, blatantly trampling the principles of the Final Act. They are unrestrainedly cranking up the arms race, a particularly dangerous phase of which was initiated by the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles of the territory of a number of West European countries.

The militarist preparations of the United States and NATO are causing serious damage to European security and increase the probability of an armed conflict breaking out. The reason and conscience of people of goodwill spurn such a dangerous course of events. The socialist states will never allow the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium to be upset. They are taking retaliatory measures of a defensive nature, creating a counterweight equal to the threat posed by the Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted: "The USSR will honestly and constructively collaborate with all states which are prepared through their practical deeds to help reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world."

The socialist action program is aimed at creating a firm barrier to the arms race, scaling down the level of military confrontation, and ensuring lasting peace. The resolve to act in the interests of ensuring peace was reaffirmed in the declaration "Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation" adopted at the CEMA countries' economic summit held in Moscow 12-14 June this year.

The attention of the entire world is currently fixed on a most important initiative from the USSR, which has proposed that the United States embark on talks on preventing the militarization of space and saving mankind from a new threat fraught with unpredictable consequences.

In Europe the most urgent task is to end the stockpiling of new nuclear means. To this end it is necessary above all to put an end to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in certain NATO countries. If measures are taken to withdraw the missiles already sited there, the Soviet Union will also simultaneously implement steps to cancel its countermeasures. This would create the basis for the resumption of talks aimed at radically restricting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe.

The socialist state's program envisages an entire package of concrete measures to strengthen European security. An improvement in the political climate in Europe and throughout the world would be promoted if all the nuclear powers made a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has given a graphic example of its goodwill by making that commitment unilaterally.

The fratenal countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of preaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states is exceptionally important. The commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other could be a key provision in the treaty.

The situation in Europe would also change markedly for the better if socialist diplomacy's initiatives on not increasing and reducing military spending, freeing the continent from chemical weapons, creating nuclear-free zones, and implementing additional confidence-building measures in the military sphere were implemented. All these proposals organically combine extensive steps of a political and international law nature with military and technical measures. This constructive approach creates a basis for achieving an effective accord at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The USSR and the other socialist states have submitted valuable proposals aimed at military detnte at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions in arms and armed forces in central Europe.

Washington strategists and certain of their NATO allies are not heeding the voice of reason. Having wrecked the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation and reductions they are taking a particularly negative approach at Stockholm and Vienna and are blocking talks on preventing the militarization of space.

Imperialism's aggressive course is provoking the resolute opposition of the growing antiwar movement. Criticism of Washington's dangerous plans and actions is growing stronger in the European NATO countries and all over the planet. At the same time world interest is growing in a constructive dialogue with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The principled and geninely peace-loving plicy of the land of the soviets is ardently endorsed by Soviet people and all who value peace in Europe and throughout the planet.

CEMA FISHING PROGRAM SIGNED IN LENINGRAD

PM081453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Document Signed"]

[Text] Leningrad, 6 Aug -- The long-term program adopted at the socialist states' scientific and technical conference, which examined ways of developing the fish industry fleet and industrial fishing, aims to satisfy more fully the requirements of the CEMA countries' population for high-quality fish products.

This meeting of scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania and the USSR and invited participants from the DPRK ended in Leningrad today. The document signed defined measures to enhance the effectivenessof the use of fishing vessels, save fuel and energy resources, and reduce manpower expenditure. The cooperation program provides for joint research into the rational use and conservation of the ocean's biological resources.

TALYZIN VIEWS CEMA INTEGRATION PROSPECTS

PM081039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Article by N. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent USSR representative to CEMA, under the rubric "CEMA: Cooperation Prospects": "New Height of Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow is an enormously important event in the life of our country and of the entire socialist community, and has great international significance. It marks the beginning of a new stage in the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of fraternal parties and states, in the deepening of socialist economic integration, and in consolidating socialism's positions in the world arena.

The conference summed up the most extensive experience of CEMA member-countries in economic cooperation from the period since the 23d (special) CEMA session (1969), which adopted the course of developing socialist economic integration. This course has fully justified itself. In the period between 1971 and 1983 the CEMA countries doubled their industrial output volume, trebled the output of machine building products, and increased reciprocal commodity turnover fivefold.

The economic base required for the scaling of historic new heights has thus been created What remains to be done is to complete the national economy's transition to the tracks of intensification and renew qualitatively the technical base of production by conquering the summits of the modern scientific and technical revolution.

The conference unanimously approved program documents defining the basic guidelines of the strategy for developing the economy and cooperation of socialist community states in the period until the end of the present century. The 38th (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session, held immediately after the conference, approved organizational measures for implementing the conference decisions.

The conference results have been highly appraised by all the fraternal parties. Their leading organs have given instructions for implementing the accords reached. In our country, the stipulations and conclusions contained in the Soviet leaders' statements and the documents adopted by the conference underlie the practical activity of party, state, and economic organs and organizations for the further development and consolidation of political relations and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

"It is, of course, understandable," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted, "that even the best decisions will not, by themselves, produce results unless active and purposeful steps are taken for their implementation." Responsible tasks in this connection lie ahead for CEMA. The conference decisions are multifaceted and accord with the interests of all the community countries. This presupposes the need to step up the fraternal countries' collective work within the CEMA framework and concentrate the activity of all the council's organs to consistently implement the conference decisions.

The need to step up the collective work is directly linked with the principal guidelines, approved by the conference, for the strategy of CEMA countries' long-term economic development. The point at issue concerns a new step in the work to coordinate the CEMA countries' economic policy. This means elaborating on a joint basis the solution of major economic problems, developing direct links between enterprises, associations, and scientific organizations, and extending the time scale of cooperation. It is deemed expedient to coordinate economic policies in spheres involving mutual cooperation, and in other spheres with interested countries, regularly and at all levels: at party and state leadership summit conferences, at annual heads of government meetings, within the CEMA organs, and on a bilateral basis.

This work will be done largely in the process of coordinating national economic plans, which will remain the main instruments for coordinating economic policy and establishing stable economic, scientific, and technical ties. The planning organs have been instructed, in the course of the coordination of 1986-1990 plans, to coordinate the basic guidelines for the countries' economic development in the next 10 years and determine the urgency, order of priority, and forms of solution of specific problems.

The conference documents attach special significance to the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The broad assimilation of the latest achievements of science and technology is the key factor in resolving the most important internal and external tasks and in intensifying the economy.

Life shows that the fraternal countries today are capable of resolving jointly the most complex scientific and technical problems. This is even more important in view of the fact that the United States and many of its NATO allies are attempting to turn international scientific and technical cooperation into a tool for political pressure. The conference decisions orient the CEMA countries toward better utilization of their own scientific and production potential and the further pooling of creative forces and material and financial resources.

The community has accumulated vast positive experience in this respect. Modern equipment for nuclear power stations has been developed and is being produced within the CEMA framework, on the basis of a multilateral agreement, on a scale to satisfy fully our countries' requirements. The same situation prevails as regards the development and supply of computer equipment for the CEMA countries.

With a view to concentrating their efforts in the most important directions, the CEMA countries have agreed to develop a comprehensive 15-20-year program for scientific and technical progress. It was emphasized that it must be a long-term program of action in science, technology, and production with specific targets and time limits and backed by the necessary resources. The program must reflect the most important scientific problems, the most advanced developments, and primarily the new technology trends which will largely determine the future. They include electronics, the comprehensive automation of production including the development and wide application of flexible automated production lines and automatic design systems, nuclear power, biotechnology, and the development of new materials and technologies.

The CEMA committee for scientific and technical cooperation, jointly with the national organs, is to prepare drafts for major multilateral agreements defining collaboration programs in a number of important directions.

The conference decisions assigned an important role to the further development of cooperation in the machine-building sphere. This is more and more organically linked to scientific and technical cooperation. And this is understandable. Scientific innovations take the form primarily of new generations of machines, instruments, and apparatus. The machine-building complex is the leading link in the economy's efficient development and the basis for retooling the national economy.

Over the last few years the CEMA organs have done much work to deepen specialization and production sharing in the priority spheres of machine building. This applies to machines and equipment which reduce the application of manual labor in the national economy, "ensure highly mechanized operations in the opencut extraction of ore and the construction of long-distance pipelines, the rational utilization and thrifty consumption of fuel and energy, the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, and so forth.

The conference decisions drew special attention to strengthening our countries' technical and economic invulnerability. An objective analysis shows that the CEMA countries existing technical and production potential makes it possible to organize the production of all basic types of machines and equipment needed by our countries. The CEMA organs' task is to help ensure that the key sectors of production are supplied as quickly as possible with high quality machines and equipment that are up to world technical standards.

The establishment of a CEMA machine-building committee at the level of deputy heads of government from community countries could be highly significant in this respect. The practical work of the existing CEMA committees -- for cooperation in the sphere of planning activity, for scientific and technical cooperation, and for cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supplies -- has shown that such organs help the solution of many important national economic problems on the basis of the intersectorial approach.

The conference documents define ways of comprehensively resolving the fuel and raw materials problems within the community. The crux is primarily the thrifty and rational consumption of all types of material resources and the maximum development by each country of its own fuel and raw materials sources. An extensive program for cooperation in the thrifty and rational utilization of fuel and raw materials resources until the year 2000 is being elaborated within CEMA under the leadership of the Committee for Cooperation in the Material and Technical Supplies Sphere. We consider it important to ensure that the program is specific and provides accurate targets and time limits for the elaboration of agreements and practical measures.

The development of nuclear power is a promising trend. The conference adopted a decision on the joint elaboration of a program for the construction of nuclear power stations -- both electric and thermal -- through the year 2000. It is envisaged that their present total capacity will expand four- or fivefold.

The further development of the "Mir" integrated power system is an integral part of the solution to the fuel and energy problem. By 1990 the total length of the power transmission lines within this power system will have increased 70 percent, and it will have more than doubled by the year 2000.

The conference confirmed that the USSR will continue to make a weighty construction to the solution of the community's fuel and energy problem.

It is planned to continue over the next 5-year period the petroleum and petroleum product deliveries to CEMA countries and to increase the export of gas and electricity. Estimates show that these deliveries, coupled with the countries' own efforts, will ensure a reliable base for the development of the fraternal states' economies.

The construction of a gas pipeline from Western Siberia to the European CEMA countries is a major new joint construction project. It is planned to agree on the terms of construction and commence actual work in the near future. It is planned to organize cooperation in many other fuel and energy projects, including the utilization of compressed and liquefied gas as motor fuel and the production of methanol from gas.

Substantial work also remains to be done on questions of deepening cooperation in the spheres of metallurgy and chemical industry. In accordance with the conference decisions, attention will concentrate mainly on expanding the range of metals and improving their quality. With this goal in mind, it is planned to deepen production specialization and increase the exchanges of scarce types of metal products, including specialized sheet metal, pipes, shaped sections, and hardware.

The requirements of the USSR and some of the community's other countries for some chemical products, especially those of small-volume chemical industry, are not fully satisfied. Measures are to be elaborated, on the basis of cooperation experience in other sectors, to deepen specialization and ensure the ration distribution of scarce chemical industry products among CEMA countries, including construction plastics, modern plant-protection agents, and synthetic dyes.

The conference stressed the great economic, social, and political significance of cooperation in developing the agro-industrial complex, light industry, and the services sphere, in other words the sectors directly linked with the attainment of our parties' supreme goal -- enhancing the people's prosperity.

The previous, 37th, sitting of the CEMA session determined the comprehensive measures for cooperation in the agriculture and food industry spheres. What has to be done now is to analyze thoroughly the state of affairs and future prospects of cooperation in producing industrial consumer goods and developing the services sphere. It would, for example, be expedient to expand, on the basis of existing experience, the CEMA countries' participation in the reconstruction and modernization of Soviet light industry and consumer services enterprises.

It is still an urgent task to accelerate the process of gradually bringing the levels of Vietnam's Cuba's, and Mongolia's economic development up the level of the European CEMA countries. The community countries deem it their international duty to continue to assist them and help enhance the effectiveness of their participation in the international socialist division of labor.

The tasks set by the conference in the sphere of developing the fraternal countries' cooperation give rise to the need to improve qualitatively its organization and the machinery of multilateral cooperation. The coordination of plans for the next 5-year period is intended to establish a contractual system of cooperation on the basis of agreements at different levels and of varying significance: intergovernmental, interdepartmental, and economic. Measures are being taken to further expand the direct production-sharing ties between CEMA countries' enterprises. The development of a system of leading scientific production associations will be highly important for enhancing the practical results of scientific and technical cooperation.

There will be further development of the international and national economic organizations of CEMA member-countries, the collective scientific, technical, and design and planning institutions, and joint enterprises.

The decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference are highly significant, not just for our community. The states represented at the conference put forth an expanded program for action on key issues of the present-day international situation.

Having expressed firm determination to rebuff the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, and primarily of U.S. imperialism. the fraternal countries reaffirmed their consistent course toward strengthening peace and easing international tension, toward a return of international relations to the normal tracks of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation; they expressed yet again their readiness to develop equal and mutually advantageous relations with other states.

The consistent implementation of the conference decisions will help consolidate further the socialist countries' economic might and strengthen peace throughout the world.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

U.S. Charge on KKK Letters Ridiculed

LD081248 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Indignation is mounting in different countries over the provocative letters sent to the national Olympic committees of those countries by the U.S. racist organization Ku Klux Klan. The fascist-minded Ku Klux Klan thugs operating under the open or thinly veiled patronage of the authorities threatened even before the beginning of the Los Angeles games to hang or shoot "all the black or yellow subhumans who will degrade by their presence American stadiums." No one has so far had any doubts that these brazen threats were one of the outrages of the U.S. racists. But now acting U.S. Attorney General William Smith made in his speech in Chicago a truly sensational revelation: According to him, those provocative letters were inspired -- by Moscow! This is just what he said, nothing more, nothing less.

We have no idea of Mr. Smith's achievements in legal matters but as far as the concoction of delirious myths goes, he is top class, as we see. Moreover, to be more confident, Smith is said to have verified his concoction with the "intelligence community." It is just a good beginning. Take the selfsame Olympic Games. News agencies report from Los Angeles virtually every day on racist outrages and despicable actions of rabble of every ilk. The press says that there is an epidemic of thefts in Los Angeles, where Olympic ideals have been subordinated to business, where an atmosphere of violence reigns supreme, where bandits shoot at Olympic buses and where one feels as if in prison.

Responsibility for all this is squarely laid by the public, naturally, at the door of the American authorities. Can the U.S. Department of Justice reconcile itself to this situation? Is it not high time for the acting attorney general and his "advisers" from the CIA to announce that in reality every offender at the games has a miniature radio receiver in his pocket and gets his instructions direct from Moscow?

The acting attorney general will get even better opportunities if he goes beyond the games. If anyone, they in the U.S. Department of Justice well know what an unheard-of scope crime has reached in the United States. Every year 24,000 American lives are claimed by crime and almost one-third of all the American families are affected by it. During the past 10 years the crime rate has grown by more than 60 percent. The American police is obviously unable to cope with the rampage of crime -- and, to all appearances, is not trying hard enough to do so. The sway of gangsterism, meanwhile, causes the growing worry of the U.S. public.

Why then does not Mr. Smith announce that there are no gangsters (or Ku Klux Klan terrorists for that matter) in the United States and have never been any and that the multithousand army of criminals are just "agents of Moscow" infiltrated into the United States by balloons over the North Pole to compromise the "American way of life" touted by Washington?

In short, if Mr Smith has managed to see "the hand of Moscow" under the white capes of Ku Klux Klan gangsters, we have every right to hope that this is not the end of it and he will regale the world with even funnier stories in future.

Athletes Criticize Conditions

LD081238 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 8 TASS -- (TASS special correspondent). Ever sharper criticism is levelled at the summer Olympic Games conceived as an advertisement of the American way of life and a show of U.S. supremacy. Participants in the games who have come from five continents and the mass media refuse to embrace the U.S. interpretation of the forum of world youth. Although LAOOC President Peter Ueberroth tried to convince everyone at a press conference that the athletes like it in Los Angeles, many of them packed in a hurry and went home. They do not conceal their unhappiness with the conditions they had found on the American Pacific coast.

Olympic champion Mike Terter (team pursuit) was disgusted with the Olympic cyclodrome and the shameful, biassed refereeing of U.S. judges.

Addressing a press conference upon arrival in his home city of Adelaide, he criticized first and foremost the cyclodrome as absolutely substandard and standing no comparison with the facilities at the previous Olympic Games.

The surface of the cyclodrome in Los Angeles is appallingly bad and when we first cycled on it we were truly shocked, he said. According to him, it was an outdoors cyclodrome and races were held at the hottest time of the day. Equipment and auxiliary premises at the cyclodrome also were appalling and it did not even have showers.

P. Kiricios of Cyprus said in an interview to the newspaper SIMERINI that the Olympic shooting range was among the worst he had even seen. "That shooting range is not at all intended for competitions of this level and there are no basic facilities for athletes to rest. With the weather being very hot, everyone had to take care of himself, which means that the competitions were poorly organized."

Antonio Marcial of Mexico, chairman of the technical committee on diving, and Jack Sunders of Australia, pool designer, had to submit to the Americans before the diving competitions a list of urgent repairs needed to ensure the safety of athletes during competitions.

The leaders of the South Korean boxing team, outraged by the decision of the judges to give victory to the opponent of their fighter Kim Dong-kil, the world's third strongest amateur boxer, namely, to the American Jerry Page, said that they considered withdrawing from the competitions. If this continues, it can be said that the Olympic spirit is absent from the games, Kim Seung-woun, president of the South Korean Boxing Federation and vice-president of the International Boxing Association, has stated. We have come here not only to participate in competitions but to learn how better to host the games. Now I can say with confidence that the organization of competitions in Los Angeles leaves much to be desired. Judging in the boxing tournament is appalling. If we learn from the Americans, UPI quotes him as saying, we will win all the 12 gold medals in the boxing competitions in Seoul on 1988.

"A U.S. boxer can only be knocked out, otherwise the home boxer gets victory with the score 5-0," Malawi coach Cardiff Gonde said. Before that complaint spokesmen for other teams had voiced their displeasure with judging in bouts in which U.S. boxers took part. In particular, the Nigerians said that African boxers were being discriminated against in the Olympic tournament.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES POPULATION CONFERENCE

LD082124 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City August 8 TASS -- Prevention of war, adoption of efficient steps to reduce armaments and to ensure disarmament is an indispensable condition for socio-economic development in the world. This was stated by deputy head of the Central Statistical Board of the Soviet Union Alekcay Nevzorov. He made a speech at the second international conference on population which is under way in Mexico City.

Since the very first days of its existence the Soviet Union has been firmly and consistently advocating consolidation and preservation of peace, development of cooperation between nations. The USSR is convinced that this is now the main question on which successful solution of other problems of the present depends, including problems of population.

The Soviet delegate noted that the work of the conference was being held in the complicated international situation. The threat to peace heightened as a result of attempts of aggressive imperialist circles to attain military superiority, infringement of national independence and sovereignty of states, he stressed. The escalation of the arms race by these circles is one of the main causes of the deepening of the political and economic instability in the world, of the heightening danger of a thermonuclear war which threatens the very existence of mankind.

Carrying out the consistent peace policy, supporting the struggle of peoples of developing countries for restructuring world economic relations on a fair basis, for fundamental social transformations, rendering them all-round assistance, the Soviet Union makes a substantial contribution to solution of pressing problems in those countries. The Soviet Union is not after unilateral advantages, it renders aid without any political strings attached, it does not violate partners' sovereignty, said the USSR's representative.

LIZUN CONTRASTS CEMA, WESTERN ECONOMIC AID

PM080843 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 August in its Second Edition publishes on page 3 under the heading "Two Worlds -- Two Approaches" a 2,200-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Lizun.

Despite "bourgeois falsifiers'" attempts to discredit "the very idea of socialist economic integration," Lizun asserts, "life convincingly proves the advantages of socialist economic integration and, at the same time, irrefutably attests to the insoluble contradictions that rend the capitalist system." The differences in the capitalist and socialist economic system were highlighted by the recent Moscow CEMA summit and London EEC summit, Lizun continues, stating:

"Despite deteriorating conditions for extracting fuel and raw material (in our country this is connected with the shift in the main centers for their extraction to eastern and northern regions), at the Moscow conference, the Soviet Union confirmed its readiness to maintain its deliveries of energy and raw material resources at a high level to its CEMA partners at prices advantageous to them. Let us note that in the previous 5-year plan (1976-1980), the gain to the European socialist countries from the import of Soviet oil at prices below world prices was R15 billion. In turn, the fraternal countries will carry out a number of measures aimed at providing the USSR with output, particularly food and consumer goods as well as some types of high-quality construction materials, machinery, and equipment up to world technical standards."

Lizun then contrasts the approach of the capitalist and socialist countries to problems of improving production efficiency and quality and economic integration and notes that they also differ in terms of their aid to underdeveloped countries: The capitalist countries impose "protectionist restrictions" on Third World imports, while the socialist community supplies loans on preferential terms and "selflessly" imparts knowledge of its scientific and technical achievements, providing particularly low interst rates to countries most in need, like Cuba and Vietnam. The article continues:

"The socialist countries have succeeded in achieving a great deal in equalizing economic development levels. By comparison with 1950, the gulf between CEMA's more and less developed countries has been halved in per capita income terms and reduced by a factor of 2.5 terms of industrial output. Comparison reveals everything, as they say. If one takes the Common Market, the gulf here between advanced and backward regions has been increased in recent decades.

"It must be stressed that cooperation with countries having underdeveloped economies is implemented in the socialist community on the basis of strict respect for their national sovereignty and independence. In CEMA and related production financing and scientific-technical organizations, the rights of all countries are absolutely equal. A striking contrast with, for instance, the IMF in which 11 industrially developed capitalist powers headed by the United States have more votes than all the other states, which number over 110.

"In contrast to the Common Market and other economic organizations of the capitalist countries, the CEMA states do not protect themselves from the rest of the world with customs and tariff barriers and do not use their power to impose unequal terms in trade and economic and scientific and technical relations. On the contrary, the socialist countries have always advocated and continue to advocate creating a truly just international economic order free from any manifestations of diktat and inequality.

"All this forms a graphic contrast against the background of Washington's attempts to organize various 'blockages' and 'sanctions' against the socialist states and to subject them to overt trade and economic discrimination. Yielding to U.S. pressure, some U.S. allies sometimes associate themselves with these unseemly actions. A short-sighted position, to put it mildly. The course of events has convincingly proved the unfoundedness of attempts to 'punish' the socialist countries. The correctness of their collectively elaborated course toward the intensification of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration, which have become an important factor in the fraternal countries' all-around progress, has been fully confirmed."

CEMA DELEGATION LEADER ADDRESSES UNIDO TALKS

LD081252 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 8 TASS -- At the current fourth general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) at the Hofburg Palace here, the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) hold an active position.

Speaking at a plenary session today, Werner Liebich, the leader of the CMEA delegation, deputy secretary of the CMEA, emphasized the importance of the CMEA countries' summit economic conference in Moscow. It has reaffirmed again that the CMEA countries will continue to render economic and technical assistance as much asthey can to states which have gained freedom and independence.

CMEA countries' cooperation with the young newly-independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America continuously gains in scope. At the beginning of the sixties CMEA countries rendered economic and technical assistance to 34 developing states whereas now the number of such countries is more than a hundred. The volume of cooperation has grown more than 20-fold. Several thousand industrial and other projects have been or are being built in the developing states with the assistance given in the development of industry and power engineering.

The signing of an agreement on cooperation between CMEA and UNIDO in June this year is of great importance. The realisation of the agreement will promote the socio-economic development and accelerated industrialisation of the developing countries. A big role in this is played by the transfer of the experience, which has been accumulated within the CMEA framework over 35 years, in the development of mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration.

UN REPORT DENOUNCES U.S. AID TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD081434 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 8 TASS -- The U.S. policy towards the South African racist regime, which is aimed at consolidating the inhumane system of mass enslavement, has been laid bare anew at the United Nations Organization.

The report, endorsed by the subcommittee on petitions, information and assistance of the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation strongly denounced the mounting political, economic, nuclear and other assistance provided to South Africa by the United States, several other Western states and also Israel. The report is sharply critical of the disgraceful role adopted by the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These U.S.-dominated financial institutions give lavish aid to racists. Disregarding the protests of the clear majority of the U.N. member countries, for instance, the International Monetary Fund extended a 1,100 million dollar loan to Pretoria.

ECOSOC SESSION, THIRD WORLD AID COMMENTED ON

PM081031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "The Threat Posed by the Leaky Vessel"]

[Text] The session of the UN Economic and Social Council [Ecosoc] which has ended in Geneva had important problems of world trade and international economic relations on its agenda, and it is yielding considerable food for thought.

The session primarily showed that the countries of the developed capitalist economy, and the United States above all, are causing grave harm to the economies of the developing countries, which are incurring irreparable losses due to instability on foreign markets and the devaluation of currencies.

Those taking part in the Ecosoc session enumerated the reasons for the difficulties characteristic of the world economy, citing the Western state's budget deficits, inflated by the arms race, the persisting U.S. high interest rates, the growth of protectionism in world trade, and the developing countries' gigantic foreign debts.

The delegates drew attention to the fact that in recent years Washington has stepped up its intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and is foisting its own concepts of development on them. In its attempt to break out of the crisis trap, the United States is not sparing even its closest allies.

It is no accident that West European business circles are increasingly dissatisfied with the vise in which Washington is seeking to keep their trade deals with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The United States' obstructionist actions were also easily discernible in Geneva's Palais des Nations. At the session, the socialist community countries counterpose their own constructive, purposeful course to this line that impedes the development of international trade and economic ties. The signposts of this course are the curbing of the arms race, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, and the development of broad mutually advantageous cooperation in accordance with the declaration adopted at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. This course is supported by the developing countries' demands for the restructuring of international relations on a just and democratic basis.

The West's selfish policy was mirrored in the discussion of the economic situation in Africa. The joint statement by the socialist states' delegations on this topic noted that the difficulties being experienced by the African countries are by no means the result of natural disasters, as the Western capitals try to assert. They lie in the economic and social backwardness, inherited from the colonial past, in neocolonialist exploitation, and in imperialism's desire to preserve the developing countries as its raw material appendage.

That is the truth about the real goals of imperialism's economic policy in the world today. And despite all the attempts made by Washington and its stooges, they were unable to conceal this truth at the Ecosoc session.

ACCOUNT OF LENINGRAD INCIDENT, U.S. WARNING

PM081531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Svetlanov report: "Why Was This Necessary?"]

[Text] A slander campaign has been started in the United States; its initiators are spreading fabrications to the effect that U.S. citizens coming to Leningrad are "threatened" by someone or something.

The other day a U.S. State Department spokesman told journalists that Leningrad is supposedly unsafe for trips by American tourists, so they should avoid visiting the city.

What is the basis for this absurd statement, which any foreign tourist who has visited this city could hardly agree with? It transpires that the pretext for the latest provocative ballyhoo was provided by the unseemly story of a certain Ronald Campbell, a Marine from the Guard at the U.S. Consulate General in Leningrad.

Picture, readers, the following scene: It is 2 August. The time is 0300. A central street in the city. A man flings himself from the sidewalk onto the occasional passing car -- endangering his own life. He tries to stop the cars, throws stones at them, and shouts obscenities.

The behavior of this man attracts the attention of a passing militia patrol. They ask the rowdy character, who is under the influence of alcohol, for his documents. He has none. They ask him to accompany them to the militia department. The brawler, who is even more incensed now, is taken to the rayon internal affairs administration. Even there he does not calm down. It becomes clear that he is a foreigner. A representative of the diplomatic agency of the USSR Foreign Ministry is therefore called in. The hooligan's identity is established -- he is Ronald Campbell, as is confirmed by the American consul, R. Harms, who has been invited to attend. He is briefed on what has happened. And he sees the problem for himself: Campbell is loaded. The consul takes the drunken Campbell away with him.

The following day an official representation is made to the U.S. Consulate General in Leningrad concerning the unacceptable behavior of its employee. It is pointed out that this is not the first time Campbell has been involved in a sandalous episode. On 11 June, together with some other Americans, he was behaving rowdily in the bar of the Pulkovskaya Hotel and started a fight with a Finnish citizen (incidentally, let us observe that as recently as 7 August a car in which two U.S. Consulate General security guards were traveling in a state of severe intoxication -- one of them being Campbell -- grossly violated the traffic rules, as a result of which staffers of the Leningrad State Automobile Inspectorate had to ask the violators to return to the Consulate General).

The U.S. Consulate General, taking entirely under its protection the clearly unruly behavior of its employee, started hinting at some kind of "consequences" which, it said, would not be long in coming.

American journalists in Moscow were at once briefed along the lines that Campbell had supposedly been maltreated because "he chased...after some unknown car." As for Campbell's condition, he admitted he had been drinking, but, they said, only a little -- a couple of cocktails or so.

Washington took advantage of this story to intimidate Americans and put them off going to the Soviet Union. The purpose of this whole unseemly venture is to try to still further complicate Soviet-American relations, and at the same time to whip up chauvinism in the country with an eye to the approaching presidential election.

REAGAN NONPROLIFERATION REPORT REBUTTED

LD090649 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan sent on Wednesday to Congress a report praising to the skies the U.S. "initiatives" on nuclear nonproliferation. The White House chief claims that the prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons is a "fundamental...foreign policy objective" of the present administration.

Facts, however, give the lie to these claims. The United States, for instance, gives South Africa direct assistance in buying nuclear materials the racists need to develop their own nuclear weapons. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, way back in 1981 U.S. companies helped the Pretoria regime to obtain a large shipment of enriched uranium despite the official ban on such supplies.

Even according to official documents, until the end of June last year South Africa was the third largest recipient of U.S. nuclear technology. As a result, according to expert estimates, Pretoria now has enough stocks of nuclear materials to last it till South Africa puts into operation its own plant to enrich uranium and thus takes another step towards producing nuclear weapons.

Military cooperation between the United States and the Pakistani regime, which has an obvious interest in developing a nuclear potential, is becoming more and more energetic. Large-scale military supplies worth several billion dollars to Pakistan are carried on by Washington despite plentiful evidence that Islamabad is engaged in intensive work to develop nuclear weapons and that the project is likely to be completed in the near future.

Deep worry was voiced on this account at special congressional hearings the other day.

It is also symptomatic that the presidential report on the U.S. non-proliferation initiatives appeared just the day after the news had been broken of the administration's decision to supply 189 kilogrammes of plutonium to Japan. According to House member Richard Ottinger, two-thirds of that shipment of plutonium is finished materiel for the production of nuclear weapons. The demands of a number of congressmen and senators to call off those nuclear materials supplies were ignored by the White House.

PENTAGON STUDY SIGNALS FURTHER ARMS EXPENDITURE

LD081151 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to a computer study carried out by the Pentagon and published in THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. Army would not be able to sustain even a small conventional war while a war in Europe would cause grave problems. Here is our comment on this:

It appears the prospects for a war in Europe continue to preoccupy officials in Washington. Soon after he took office, President Reagan ordered the neutron bomb into serial production apparently presuming that the best solution to a conflict in Europe would be to replace conventional warfare with nuclear. To move reduced the nuclear threshold to a dangerously low level, thereby increasing the risk of a nuclear disaster.

The chief executive's further concern for the outcome of a potential conflict in Europe led him to sweep aside all objections and begin deploying American intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Jointly with other NATO leaders he dismissed all Soviet appeals to give up this class of weapons in the area. To redress the balance, the Soviet Union had to take countermeasures and create a similar potential near American shores. As a result the flight-to-target time of nuclear missiles was reduced from half an hour to between 7-10 minutes, which means there would be no time to check upon an attack signal and make a balanced decision. In a situation like this even a false alarm could trigger off a conflict, perhaps the last in human history.

President Reagan proceeded to advertise space-based weapons as a cure all for all troubles. With these weapons about to be tested, the administration is making desperate attempts to emasculate the Soviet proposal for negotiating a ban on space systems, not to mention freezing the testing of these weapons during the talks. If the star wars plan is carried out after all, the world will find itself not just a step closer, but on the brink of total destruction.

President Reagan continues saying his administration is doing its all to maintain peace. But he is the first president of the United States in recent times to fail to sign any arms control agreement and to wreck all the disarmament negotiations. Throughout his Presidency, American military strategy has been aimed at reaching military superiority, not at searching for agreement. And when the United States agreed to negotiate, it put forward patently unacceptable conditions for the other side. As it created a semblance of a dialogue with the Soviet Union, the American leadership continued its arms buildup, each time claiming Soviet superiority.

The Pentagon's latest findings surely repeat the pattern. Its complaint about being unable to wage even a small war should signal to the administration to lay out more money on weapons. This is the only kind of appropriation President Reagan has never cut.

U.S. ARMS SPENDING, MILITARIZATION ASSAILED

PM080903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "A Dangerous Course"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress is concluding its discussion of the country's military budget for fiscal 1985. The Senate has already approved a bill for the allocation of $299 billion -- as much as the administration finally requested -- for military purposes. The House of Representatives decided to allocate the Pentagon a somewhat smaller sum -- $293 billion. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that the Senate is dominated by the Republicans whereas in the House of Representatives the Democrats are in the majority and the latter, on the eve of the presidential election, wanted to trip up the Republican President.

The budget issue has now been transferred to the so-called Conference Committee of Congress, which has already put forward a compromise proposal allocating $297 billion for America's militarist preparations in fiscal 1985. Well-informed observers believe that this figure will feature in the final version of the budget.

Thus the U.S. legislators are satisfying virtually all of the White House and Pentagon demands for the allocation of almost $300 billion for the further buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces' combat might and the intensification of the arms race. The bosses of the military-industrial complex are jubilant; another militarist record is being set. Never before has the Pentagon been given so much money as in the new fiscal year. Never before has U.S. military spending grown so rapidly. It has already increased by 75 percent since the Reagan administration came to power and next year will be more than double the 1980 level.

What is the purpose of these colossal sums of money? Over 30 percent of the military budget is earmarked for arms purchases. The implementation of President Reagan's so-called "strategic superprogram" will continue. It is well known that this program provides for a sharp buildup of the strike power of all the elements of the "triad" of U.S. strategic offensive forces. The equipping of heavy bombers with ALCM-B cruise missiles is continuing so that by 1989 the Air Force should have 195 B-52 bombers equipped with missiles of this type. At the same time it is proposed to produce 14 of the latest B-1B strategic bombers in just 1 year.

There will be a further development of the Trident submarine nuclear missile system based on Ohio-class nuclear-powered submarines equipped with Trident ballistic missiles. It is appropriate to recall that, in terms of combat potential, 1 Trident submarine system is equivalent to more than 10 of the Polaris nuclear missile submarines which until recently formed the basis of the U.S. Navy's strategic systems.

Reagan's "strategic superprogram" assigns a special place to the deployment of MX ICBM's. This missile is being produced as a first-strike weapon. Equipped with 10 600-kiloton warheads, it is equal to 15-20 Minuteman III ballistic missiles in its ability to hit hardened targets. And even though the MX deployment program produced some disagreement during the discussion of the Pentagon budget in Congress, it seems by all accounts that the resources for implementing it will be allocated in full and that by 1985 the U.S. strategic offensive forces will get 40 such missiles.

These are only some of the areas in which a further buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces' combat might -- the instrument of the "position of strength" policy so dear to the heart of the present White House boss and his secretaries -- is being planned. Resources are also being allocated to continue the deployment of ground-based Pershing-II and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. The equipping of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean with long-range sea-launched cruise missiles will be speeded up. The U.S. ground forces will receive new tanks, guns, and other types of armaments, the Air Force will receive new aircraft and helicopters, and the Navy will get new ships. According to official U.S. statistics previously cited in our press, the resources allocated by Congress will be enough to equip the U.S. Armed Forces by October 1985 with 1,663 strategic missiles, 21 strategic bomber squadrons, 17 Army divisions -- one more than at present -- and 3 Marine divisions with 3 air wings, a tactical Air Force with 26 air wings, and 545 combat-ready ships of different classes -- 20 more than at present.

It should be stressed in particular that the United States is working at an accelerated pace to create an antimissile defense system with space-based elements. As General Abrahamson, the leader of this program, has pointed out, the Pentagon will receive about $2 billion to implement the program within the framework of the fiscal 1985 budget alone. Other measures are being undertaken in tandem to move the arms race into space; the ASAT antisatellite complex is being developed and tested and work is being stepped up to create laser weapons, particle beam weapons, and others of the very latest type.

In view of these facts it is easy to see why the U.S. side continues to shun the Soviet Union's proposal of talks on preventing the militarization of space. Instead it would like to hold talks which are effectively about legalizing the space arms race and is responding to the clear and concise Soviet proposals with a game of deceit. But no amount of propaganda maneuvering can remove Washington's responsibility for rendering talks impossible by the stance that it has adopted.

The unprecedented resources allocated for militarist preparations at the expense of other U.S. budget items and the scale which the arms race unleashed by Washington has assumed are causing serious alarm among a public concerned about the fate of peace, and this includes the U.S. public, too. Under these conditions the United States resorted to a very cunning ruse designed, according to its creators' plan, to justify the unprecedented growth of military spending and stem the tide of protests against the unrestrained orgy of militarism. The ruse in question is an extensive report on the U.S. Armed Forces' combat readiness. The U.S. press is commenting on it on a wide scale.

The content of this 376-page "document" was summarized in just one sentence by NEW YORK TIMES military observer R. Halloran. "As the all-encompassing report prepared for the Congress makes plain," he writes, "the U.S. Armed Forces' readiness for combat actions is declining." In fact the report is littered with statements to the effect that the U.S. ground forces are "incapable of conducting combat operations for any length of time," the forces are "experiencing a shortage of spares for aircraft and military equipment, there is a lack of personnel...communications equipment, and ammunitions dumps," all the Navy will be able to do in the event of hostilities will be to bring "national disgrace" on America, and so on and so forth.

It is hardly necessary to continue quoting from this apology for a document which is now being discussed with such gravity across the ocean, just as it is hardly worth asking whether there is any justification for the assertions that it contains. It would seem enough to quote Halloran's words again to put everything in perspective. "Since 1981 the Reagan administration has received congressional authorization to spend $793 billion for military purposes in addition to the $95.8 billion left over from the Carter administration. It is patently obvious that the U.S. Armed Forces are now, consequently, larger in number, better armed, and better staffed than before."

So why did the authors of the report need to plead poverty on the U.S. Armed Forces' behalf? So as not simply to justify the unprecedented growth of military spending in 1985 and subsequent years but also to wring large additional appropriations from the Congress. The Pentagon's excessive appetite was also mentioned in the report, although not in the first section but somewhere near the end. (Is this not in the hope that the ordinary reader would have neither the time nor the patience to get that far?) It is pointed out in that section that the ground forces will need $164.6 billion to purchase weapons and equipment and a further $89.8 billion-$142.3 billion to increase the present 16 Army divisions to 45 divisions.

It is the appetite of the U.S. militarist circles that is increasingly determining Washington's military policy. In this context it is worth recalling the conference on naval strategy held recently at Newport (Rhode Island). The leaders of the U.S. Navy spoke very frankly, not thinking that their remarks would become public. U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman said: "Delivery of the first nuclear strike remains the basic U.S. military-strategic concept. The victor will be he who opens fire first." Lieutenant General B. Trainor, deputy chief of staff of the Marines, said: "Limited war with the Soviet Union is inevitable during the lifetime of the present generation." And he went on to say: "We have a legitimate right to operate in the seas and oceans of the world and to come into contact with the continents of the world.. This cannot be said about the Soviet Union."

But it is not only the hawks in U.S. Navy uniforms who are uttering such words. They have become an everyday event in present-day America. Do you remember Haig's cynical comment that "there are some things more important than peace?" He is now echoed by the famous Kissinger. "Peace is not the only goal," he claims. "If peace does become the only goal of foreign policy, blackmail will reign in the sphere of diplomacy."

After this, does Washington expect the peoples of the world to believe in the love of peace feigned by Reagan and other representatives of his administation? The transatlantic strategists' sinister guidelines, the hundreds of billions of dollars which they are throwing away on the arms race, and the mountains of lethal weapons growing day by day -- this is the reality of present-day America. Those in power in the United States stop at nothing in their pursuit of military superiority. The dangerous course that they are pursuing is causing increasing alarm among all who value the interests of the peoples' security.

The international tension created by the U.S. ruling circles' actions demands the utmost vigilance. The present atmosphere demands constant, all-around efforts to safeguard the security of the Soviet Union and its friends and allies and the reliable defense of peace on our planet.

ERNST GENRI HITS COMMITTEE ON PRESENT DANGER

PM080855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Ernst Genri article: "Committee Ruling the United States"]

[Text] The title of this article, as we will see, is no exaggeration. We are talking of precise documentary data which relate not to any state departments or any political party but to a private organization and which expalin a very great deal of what is now happening in America.

If, referring to the American Constitution, you were to ask who governs the United States, the answer is simple: the President and Congress, that is, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Then come the various departments and state establishments.

But this is how things stand only on paper. Behind the scenes everything is decided by certain circles that control without any constitutional rights the White House, its auxilliary organs, and the parties officially in power. It is worth going into greater detail about one of these private organizations, which exerts a tremendous influence on the shaping of U.S. foreign and military policy and keeps practically the entire state apparatus under its control. This is the so-called Committee on the Present Danger, set up in the United States 8 years ago.

This organization was founded by a small group of well known bourgeois figures. At first it was spoken of quite loudly, but then the talk began to get quieter. It became known that the Committee on the Present Danger was not pursuing votes but concentrating all its activity on penetrating high government circles.

The public was informed that the aim of the Committee on the Present Danger was to "Direct American public attention to the dangerous Soviet policy," that the committee would oppose "anyone who tries to reduce the U.S. military budget," and also that in order to realize its aims it has at its disposal a certain (albeit supposedly modest) sum of money. Of course, the size of the sum was not given.

No other details were reported. It subsequently came to light that backstage in Washington the Committee on the Present Danger was conducting vehement and continuous agitation against the Soviet-American SALT I treaty and, still more vigorously, against the SALT II treaty, the negotiations for which lasted almost 7 years. When Ronald Reagan found himself in power in Washington, the activity of the Committee on the Present Danger did not double but, it might be said, increased tenfold.

The names of a number of members of this organization did not remain secret. The following were named among those heading the committee: G. Bush, leader of the Republican Party's right wing and a recent head of the CIA; P. Nitze, a senior American diplomat and former Navy secretary; E. Rostow, an intimate of Reagan, the author of a number of his public speeches, and former under secretary of state; and R. Pipes, another fiduciary of Reagan and former director of the "Russian Research Center." The following also belonged to the leadership: the well known intelligence officer W. Casey; G. Shultz, a magnate from Californian big business circles, and right-wing Republican figures -- F. Ikle and R. Allen, Reagan's personal adviser.

All these were well known right-wing politicians who were outside the administration under President Carter. But only 1 year after Reagan reached the White House it came to light that they had almost all occupied en masse the top places in his administration.

Bush became U.S. vice president; Shultz (some time later) -- head of the State Department; Nitze -- Reagan's representative at talks with the Soviet Union; Casey -- head of the CIA; Rostow -- head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and Pipes -- the president's chief expert on Soviet affairs.

Allen, Pipes, Casey, and Kemp -- members of the Committee on the Present Danger -- were included on the staff of the top U.S. military-political organ: the National Security Council. Committee members R. Stilwell and R. Perle were incorporated in the Pentagon's leading apparatus. J. Lehman, another committee member, was made secretary of the Navy, the right-wing Republican Kirkpatrick was appointed permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations, and so forth.

P. Green, a prominent member of the Committee on the Present Danger, told the American journalist R. Scheer: "It would be hard to find anyone in the administration who is defintely opposed to our views." (Tiroler), another leader of the committee, confirmed: "All Reagan's chief advisers in the sphere of foreign and military policy have been members of the Committee on the Present Danger."

Reagan himself has not denied that this is so. It has become known that, although he does not attend sessions of the committee's leadership, the organization's members keep him constantly "au courant." His television speeches are edited by the same people. And he meets with some of them over supper. The same journalist Scheer has openly named the President as "one of that group."

Finally, Reagan himself emphasized in a letter to the Committee on the Present Danger: "The committee's statements and research have been of great national significance, and I have learned a lot from them." He did not say just what he had learned. But this is what C. Vance, head of the State Department under Carter, remarked: "There is no doubt that the SALT treaty was wrecked by the Committee on the Present Danger."

It is clear at any rate that after Carter's election defeat the Committee on the Present Danger grasped the initiative in Washington. As is known, Carter, the Democratic Party's placeman, was also a dogged opponent of the USSR, but even so things did not go as far as what has begun to happen around the White House in the eighties. Perhaps only Presidents Hoover and Truman could rival Reagan in this respect.

This is how things stand to this day. The White House commands, and the Committee on the Present Danger rules. Both have the same people, the same thoughts, and the same plans.

But who, however, rules the Committee on the Present Danger itself? This is what the chief question boils down to. It is not hard to answer it. Here secrets are revealed of their own accord. It is sufficient to quickly check the biographies of the committee's chief figures. They can usually be recognized by one sign.

The American oligarchy has always endeavored with all its might to conceal and camouflage itself and become something almost invisible, for otherwise it would not be able to rule so easily. But when it is a question of something particularly important and difficult, the masks begin to slip. The private lives of all these figures reveal the driving force of their policy -- capital.

The military-industrial complex has been behind the Committee on the Present Danger right from the start. On checking the list of names of prominent committee figures, you constantly notice the following: Their names in reference books are followed by the names of the big business corporations in which they are involved. It is almost always a question primarily of military corporations.

Take P. Nitze, for example, one of the chief founders of the Committee on the Present Danger. He holds a post on the board of Schroder's American and international bank, which before the war organized a compact between Hitler's military industry and American billionaires. Nitze's wife is the granddaughter of one of the founders of the huge Standard Oil monopoly, whose bosses participate to this day in several leading American military concerns.

Is it a coincidence that David Packard, owner of the Hewlett-Packard electronics corporation and member of the board of the Standard Oil Company of California and of the Boeing Corporation -- one of the Pentagon's chief suppliers with an annual turnover exceeding $9 billion -- figures in the post of cochairman of the Committee on the Present Danger? And was it not Packard who put up the "modest sum" which made it possible to found the committee and develop its feverish activity?

The family of Herbert Hoover, the former extreme right-wing U.S. President, belongs among the initiators of the Committee on the Present Danger. The Hoovers are joint owners of the Californian Lockheed concern, which manufactures the most modern weapons, including Trident missiles. The Texan magnates Hunt and Hughes, both of who became billionaires during the arms race which they instigated, participated in setting up the committee.

It used to be thought that the committee represents only the right wing of the Republican Party. Now no doubt remains that it is, in fact, a kind of executive committee of the American military-industrial complex with very close links with the White House.

It is hard to imagine a more dangerous policy than that pursued by this organization, threatening mankind with the deaths of countless millions of people and, at worst, even with the end of civilization. When Edward Lefevre, spokesman for the General Dynamics military corporation, was once asked what could make the arms race permanent, he replied, word for word: "People must believe in the existence of a long-term threat." It was for this that the Committee on the Present Danger was set up. For 8 years now it has been engaged in dinning into Americans' brains the "Soviet threat" myth invented by Reagan's people.

But the attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union and make it submit to American imperialism are suffering one defeat after another. And the Committee on the Present Danger set up by transatlantic billionaries is incapable of changing the course of world history.

USIA'S WICK INFORMS JAPAN OF WHITE HOUSE TV LINK

LD082207 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Japanese officials and journalists, without leaving Tokyo, in the near future will be able to regularly hear anti-Soviet discourses on the need of building up Japan's military might directly from representatives of the White House, and even the U.S. President himself. Such prospects were opened up for the Minister of Posts and Telegraph Keiwa Okuda and other Japanese officials by Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA) Charles Wick. He unofficially visited Tokyo to push through the Reagan administration's plan of all-out propaganda brainwashing of the population of "friendly states".

For the purpose, Washington intends to build powerful television stations on the territory of a number of American embassies in West European, Middle Eastern, and Pacific basin countries. These stations will be directly linked via satellites with the White House, the Department of State, and other Washington departments. Using the newest electronic equipment, said Charles Wick, high-placed leaders of the American Administration intend to regularly deliver lectures and "converse" with representatives of the public of "allied countries".

The assertiveness of the U.S. visitor confused even experienced Japanese officials who tried to indicate to the USIA director that formation of such propaganda television stations was contrary to the Japanese legislation, or, in other words, violated the country's national sovereignty. But the local press bodies almost have no doubt that Tokyo, in the final account, will yield to the U.S. pressure also in that sphere. In the territory of Japan, there are now about a dozen of functioning so-called "American centres" specially designed to influence the public and mass media in a spirit suitable to Washington. Every day, writes the newspaper MAINICHI, they heap up offices of newspapers and magazines, radio and television with bulletins and booklets, conduct regular briefings to "brainwash" local journalists. Radio stations of U.S. Armed Forces clutter up the air in Japan with streams of slander against the USSR and extolment of the American way of life.

U.S. special services and propaganda centres are conducting in our country veritable psychological warfare against the USSR, against the Left and democratic forces, the TASS correspondent has been told by prominent Japanese publicist K. Yoshida.

BARAKHTA SCORES JAPAN'S TEXTBOOK 'REVISION'

PM081347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "From Positions of Revanchism"]

[Text] The newspaper ASAHI has reported that the Japanese Foreign Ministry has adopted a decision to disseminate a special "textbook for out-of-class reading" among Hokkaido Island schoolchildren which exaggerates the so-called "northern territories" problem. This step, foreign observers believe, is a constituent part of official Tokyo's extensive plans aimed at turning the country's educational system into a tool for anti-Soviet, militarist, and revanchist propaganda.

It is no accident that Tokyo has chosen a "textbook for out-of-class reading" as a form of spreading territorial claims on the USSR and revanchist sentiments. In this way the Nakasone cabinet is seeking to portray in advance this campaign to indoctrinate public opinion in the spirit of militarism -- a campaign inspired from above -- as some "private" initiative.

In fact, having adopted a policy of reviving Japanese militarism and strengthening the Washington-Tokyo military axis, this is not the first year that the Nakasone government has attempted to make maximum use of the educational system for this purpose. As is known, new history textbooks were prepared last year which, on the instructions of the Japanese ruling circles, depict the somber rule of the generals in the country before the war and during World War II in a cheerful light, "soften" descriptions of the aggression in China, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific and the occupation of Korea, and omit stories of the horrors of the American nuclear bombing raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Under pressure from broad public protests not only in Japan itself but also in China, Singapore, the Philippines, and other countries, the Ministry of Education, it is reported, recently made "certain corrections" to the new history textbooks. However, the actual policy of embellishing and whitewashing dark aspects in militarist Japan's history remains unchanged in Tokyo. In this connection, a number of Japanese newspapers have pointed out the intention to carry out the "militarization" of education under cover of reforming it, something that can be clearly perceived in the activity of the Nakasone government. Tendentious editing of textbooks and the publication of new materials "for out-of-class reading" -- all of this is designed to introduce school programs to formulas to the liking of the ruling circles.

To soften the negative role of Japanese militarism and chauvinism in unleashing World War II, and to mount mass propaganda of the ideas of militarism and revanchism -- these are the political aims set by official Tokyo in its attempt to "revise" history, if only in the pages of textbooks.

U.S. ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING KAL INVESTIGATION

SK081227 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] British television reporters Michael (Chrismin) and Mark (Aquine) declared, in an interview with THE GUARDIAN, that the United States is intentionally obstructing the investigation into the incident of the South Korean Boeing 747 airliner that intruded into Soviet airspace in the Far East last September. According to Michael (Crismin) and Mark (Aquine's) statement, the U.S. Department of State sent a directive, barely 4 hours after the airliner's flight had ended, to the National Council for the Safety of Transport and Communications -- which had undertaken the investigation in accordance with the law -- to stop the investigation.

The administrative organization of Anchorage Airport in Alaska, where the airliner had landed prior to its intrusion into Soviet airspace, also received an (?urgent) telephone directive at about the same time, not to start an independent investigation into the South Korean airliner incident because the U.S. State Department would conduct the investigation directly. [Name indistinct] administrative organization spokesman of Anchorage Airport, appraised as unprecedented such a decision by the Washington authorities and the U.S. State Department's directive issued therefrom.

The television reporters called attention to another fact: According to the reporters, on the basis of the decision adopted at high levels in Washington, all of the contents of the tape that recorded the Boeing airliner crew members' conversation among themselves and with the ground communications personnel were not made public. The decision was based on the (?judgment) that the contents of the tape could help expose those who planned the spy operation.

All this once again proves the fact that the South Korean airliner, KAL flight 007, that flew the route between Anchorage in the United States, and Seoul intentionally intruded into Soviet airspace on a spy mission. As reported by the British magazine DEFENSE ATTACHE some time ago, the South Korean airliner acted in close coordination with a U.S. [words indistinct] spy satellite [name indistinct] and a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane. Becuase of the facts made public, Washington's (?propaganda) has been shattered.

DRA DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MANGAL IN MOSCOW

Meets With Voronin

PM081117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" rubric: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] On 6 August L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, met S. Mangal, deputy chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers and DRA State Planning Committee chairman who is in Moscow as a guest of the Soviet Government.

During thier converstation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions of developing the DRA's national economy and further strengthening USSR-DRA economic cooperation were discussed.

Discusses Ties With Nuriyev

LD081932 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and head of the State Planning Committee and the Afghanistan-USSR Economic and Technical Cooperation Commission, this morning met in the Kremlin Palace with Nuriyev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the state permanent joint commission on Afghanistan-USSR economic and technical cooperation.

At this meeting, which took place in a very friendly, comradely, and cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on subjects of mutual interest, issues relevant to the economic and technical cooperation particularly regarding the country's future 5-year plan.

According to another report 2 days ago, Sarwar Mangal met (?L.A. Voronin), first deputy head of the state technical committee between the two countries, and exchanged views with him.

During his visit to the USSR, Sarwar Mangal carried out a series of meetings with officials of enterprises relevant to the USSR economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

ROLE OF HELICOPTER CREWS IN PANJSHER OPERATION

PM081428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Second part of article by own correspondent G. Ustinov under the rubric "Afghanistan Reportage From the Panjsher": "The Blue Coveralls" -- for first part see pages D 9-12 of the 3 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Panjsher-Kabul -- Helicopters in Afghanistan fly in pairs. If you notice a softly clattering spot high in the sky, be sure to look for a second one. If your yard is momentarily overshadowed by the huge, angrily screaming shadow of the low-flying machine, the fleeting eclipse of the sun will immediately be repeated. The helicopter cannot manage on its own here. It is the most terrible enemy and the dushmans' most desired trophy. It is hunted at the first available opportunity, and if the rotor-winged bird has to make a forced -- at times, its last -- landing, the second crew always hastens to the rescue.

The people flying these machines wear blue coveralls regardless of their rank or duty. There is nothing fancy about the cut of the coveralls. They are roomy, even baggy, so as not to restrict movement in flight and to allow the overheated body to breathe. I have flown with our helicopter pilots in Afghanistan on countless occasions, but I have never seen these coveralls brand new or spotless. For some reason they are all faded, well worn, and the color of bleached denim.

Be it the helicopter captain, or the pilot-navigator, or the third crew member -- the engineer -- they are all called the same here -- the blue coveralls.

The captain, Major Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Gertsev, is 30 years old, and 10 of them have been spent "in the air." Gertsev comes from Aktyubinsk and like his younger comrades, he is constantly flying.

The pilots of the rotor-winged machines are jacks-of-all-trades. They escort truck convoys along the long-distance highways, transport food and military supplies, or evacuate the wounded. But they carry mostly air freight..." The Mi-8, although not a combat machine, is fully equipped with everything needed for defense.

"Have you been in Afghanistan long?", I asked Gertsev.

"Ten-and-a-half months," he replied, and fell to musing. His eyes were on their garrison's landing strip, where the inevitable afternoon "Afghan" [reference to local wind] was furiously blowing in an attempt to bring down a helicopter that found itself at the center of the turbulence, bending and blowing about the sparse trees on the horizon, and hurling handfuls of sand and dust against the staff hut windows.

"You ask me if I have logged many flights. I don't know...At home I was keeping count, and I continued the habit here, but gave up later after I lost count. The demand on us here is vast. It was especially so in the spring, when the Panjsher was liberated. Whole Afghan Army subdivisions had to be transported by air. And how big is a helicopter? Nor do the soldiers fly empty-handed. Weight, bulk... At times the older Afghans carry not only blankets but even mattresses. Just try to live without warm clothing at an altitude of 4 or 5 km, among glaciers and eternal snow! Every other one of them flies with his own samovar. Or at least a teapot. Honestly! The real Afghan will drink tea at every available opportunity.

"We, of course, do not grumble, and treat all this with understanding. Furthermore, we try to be as attentive as possible to the Afghan comrades. Here is a typical example. You carry provisions for them and for our lads. Different supplies, the same transportation. And so the senior man comes up and says" 'Give the Afghan guys the extra bag of stewing meat and two boxes of condensed milk, their rations are more modest.'

"What is it? Am I telling you things that are not too heroic? But this is what our routine is made up of. In a word -- carriers...

"We have smelled enough gunpowder. On one occasion a weapons caravan was making its way from Pakistan to the Panjsher. It was spotted by Afghan scouts and they informed their command. We were asked to airlift Afghan paratroops there but were almost too late: the weapons had reached their destination and were already being stored in the hideout. During the landing operation the dushmans wanted to down the helicopters and opened fire with everything they had. We went into a deep turn, flew out of firing range, and landed so quickly that the enemy lost his head. The Afghan soldiers' attack was brief. The paratroops destroyed the gang and blew up the weapons dump. The mission was very successful. No serious losses, apart from several scratches among the Afghan comrades and two bullet holes in my belly..."

"What do you mean?" I did not immediately understand. "My machine, of course," Gertsev laughed. "It is easier to patch up."

Last fall, during a brilliant operation near Kabul, the Afghan Army captured a mountain from the dushmans -- there is no other word to describe it -- of all types of weapons: 42 heavy machineguns, 13 antiaircraft guns, large stocks of Italian mines and other ammunition, heaps of firearms.

All this was carefully lifted by the helicopter pilots to one place and picturesquely displayed according to weapon type, caliber, and the "made in..." stamp. Afterward, the government invited the public from Kabul and its environs, representatives of the Afghan and foreign press, and diplomats to visit this impressive exhibition, which Prime Minister Keshtmand and Defense Minister Qader opened. Let them see who is using what to fight against revolutionary Afghanistan: the captured weapons were made in the West and in eastern countries ruled by reactionary regimes...

The helicopter pilots have improved their skills in the difficult conditions of the mountainous terrain. Last March the command recommended Gertsev for the Order of the Red Star. He was decorated with this high award for organizing the airlifting of freight to an altitude of 3,000 meters. "We rise through the air and it is well known that the higher you climb the more rarefied the air. Maneuverability deteriorates, and we had 16 machines, all of them heavily laden. Intricate work was needed. Never mind, we managed..."

Gertsev thought that in Afghanistan he had experienced everything a helicopter pilot may experience, but that was before the Afghan Army's Panjsher operation. It transpired that everything in the past had been only a preparation for real military life [nastoyashchaya voinskaya zhizn] and arduous military labor [tyazhkiy ratnyy trud]. During the operation they awakened with the muezzin's first guttural calls just as dawn was breaking (and this is at 0400 in springtime) and at once flew off to the Panjsher, flying the entire day. They spent 10-12 hours in the air, landing up to 15 times in the course of the most complex unloading and loading operations.

"Just imagine, we receive a radio message: Such-and-such an Afghan company at such-and-such coordinates has a wounded serviceman. Only we can pick him up because the company is fighting up there, in the mountains. If we were to take the wounded man to the command post, down in the valley, it would mean abandoning the height to the enemy and wasting the 3 or 4 days spent fighting to reach the height. This means that it is up to us. No landing strip there, just an opening, a spot in the mountain, somewhere at an altitude of 4,000 meters. So, there you are, hanging in the rarefied air about a meter above the ground, and at any moment you can be knocked down or fall. The wounded man is brought close to the cabin, and our lads are there to pick him up -- the pilot-navigator and engineer. You need absolutely accurate calculations, it is not hard to imagine what would happen if you make an error in such a situation..."

The airborn carriers shifted everything imaginable in that time. Inward: Afghan soldiers; sheepdogs trained in mine-sniffing "excellent passengers, very quiet, and everyone loves them; one such dog can save the lives of dozens if not hundreds of people"; the latest newspapers "anything about the Panjsher, by any chance?"; firewood for the Afghan soldiers ("many of them cannot bear the mountain cold -- southerners!"); and water in special canisters ("thanks to us the infantry holding the mountain peaks was able not only to drink tea but even to shave")...

Outward: wounded ("thanks, pal, you came just in time!"); captured dushmans ("they are well behaved inside the helicopters, hoping that it will militate in their favor in court"); captured food ("the ammunition dumps are often destroyed, but how can you waste a bang on a peasant's wheat?"); soldiers' letters ("no matter how many days the operation lasts, you must send word home")...

And endless local work there, the Panjsher. You are a "taxi" for both passengers and freight... Once the subunit has cleared the mines from the mountain track, the soldiers must be lifted to a new work site. A convoy has been ambushed -- you must hurry to lend a hand.

They also had to airlift their own people, helicopter pilots. The West has stepped up deliveries of antiaircraft weapons to the dushmans. Helicopters are shot at from antiaircraft guns, machineguns, automatic weapons. The counterrevolutionary organizations promise the bandits 1 million afghanis for each helicopter they shoot down, and 200,000 afghanis for each "blue coverall."

On one occasion two of our helicopters were shot down at high altitude -- 3,750 meters -- in the Panjsher. The pilots managed to land the machines, but were no longer able to take off; both helicopters were damaged during the landing. They radioed their coordinates. The area was thick with dushmans; the infantry had not managed to get through. And the request: lift us off quickly for we have been spotted and they are running in our direction; in 20 minutes' time it will be too late. Captain Aleksandr Kozub and his crew were the first to reach them. They took their fellow helicopter pilots on board the MI-8 -- and up in the air. The dushmans who had run all the way there could only shake their fists in impotent fury after them.

On another occasion they had to give assistance under completely unusual circumstances, in what was possibly a unique case. During an Afghan convey's progress, a truck struck a landmine (it was later identified as Pakistani). One of our escort helicopters was flying above at that very moment. The explosion's shockwave "shook" it slightly, and it lost stability. Only the pilot's sill saved the crew's lives, one of the wheels having caught on a rock. But this heavy landing caused serious damage to the tail section.

"Yes, it was very hot weather," Captain Leonid Belitskiy, deputy commander for political affairs, added to what his commander had said. "We were, of course, terribly tired. We have an excellent bath-house in the town. We spent the night at home. You may wonder why we did not take a hot bath after a day like this. Believe me, we just did not have the strength. A light shower, and sleep."

Such enormous labor... How has it been rewarded? Has anyone been recommended for an award, I asked Gertsev and Belitskiy.

"The operation only recently ended," the commander answered. "The results have not been analyzed yet, but we have been repeatedly rewarded. Do you know with what joy we have been greeted by Afghan peasants and our own sappers at the mountain summits and in the deep canyons? How many smiles, greetings, handshakes! And the inevitable question; Are you hungry? Can we give you something to eat? But you must at least have a cup of tea!... The soldiers' grub is the same -- the infantry's pot contains goulash, just like our own, and the concentrated milk has the same label everywhere. But do you know what warmth floods your heart..."

Today the Panjsher Valley is healing the wounds inflicted upon it by the undeclared war imposed on revolutionary Afghanistan by world reaction. The peasants driven out by the dushmans are returning to their native villages. Flying over the region in a helicopter, you can clearly see the yellow squares of the wheat fields and the timid flocks of sheep. There are not too many of them yet, but the Afghan Government is doing everything to restore meaningful life in the region. Not a single day passes without the arrival there of civilian freight -- bread, sugar, tea, and other products, clothing and footwear, seeds for the spring sowing, mineral fertilizers, medicines, and school textbooks.

Organs of people's power are being established in the Panjsher's population centers. Their constructive efforts are expected to consolidate the gains secured in the fighting.

It is up to them to establish peasant cooperatives, build new schools, hospitals, roads, and houses, and lead the people into the future. Not a day passes without one of the Republic's leaders flying here so that the population may gain faith in the future and better understand the meaning of the PDPA's concern and the goals of the revolution. Frank conversations about the friends and enemies of the Republic and the country's future take place at heated meetings or over a cup of tea with a peasant family.

They cannot manage in these peaceful activities without the help of the Soviet servicemen executing their international duty in the DRA. Work on clearing mines from fields and mountain slopes is continuing. The Soviet sappers are helping the Afghans repair bridges and roads and restore houses and public buildings. At the first call, our military doctors give medical assistance to the valley's inhabitants. The helicopter pilots also have quite a few concerns -- a substantial part of the peaceful freight is airlifted.

The Panjsher is turning from the lair of the five lions into the valley of life.

MORE REACTION TO USSR-INDIA TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Arkhipov on Ties, Cooperation

PM081435 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 7 August in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,500-word interview by an unnamed correspondent with I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and cochairman of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, under the heading "Our Well-Tried Friend." The interview is pegged to the 13th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India, which is being marked by a Soviet-Indian friendship month.

Arkhipov answers a question about the significance of the treaty by describing various Soviet-Indian economic cooperation projects and the development of bilateral trade. He then replies to a question about India's influence on the world situation by praising its foreign policy, pointing out that "the positions of the USSR and India on many very important questions of world politics are close or coincide." The interviewee concludes by sharing some impressions from a visit to India, noting that Prime Minister I. Gandhi "shows great concern for the development of Soviet-Indian friendship."

Pasko on Treaty Significance

LD082116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Tomorrow is the 13th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. At the microphone is our commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Begin recording] The signing of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation in 1971 has become an event of great international significance. The Soviet and Indian peoples have many common tasks: the construction of a new life, the creation of flourishing economies, and raising the peoples' material well-being.

Economic, scientific, and technological ties developing on the basis of the treaty have facilitated the creation of India's national economy and strengthened her independence. Enterprises built with the Soviet Union's assistance have played a major role since the Republic is included today among the ten most developed states.

The common task of the two countries is the strengthening of peace. The Soviet Union's initiatives in this regard have India's support. India's independent and peace-loving foreign policy is causing irritation in the West. This explains the attempts being made there to break the balance of forces that has been established in the South Asian subcontinent. Tension is being whipped up on the Indian-Pakistan border. Military assistance to Pakistan and interfernece by the United States in Indian internal affairs are growing with the aim of destabilizing the situation in the country, tearing whole regions away from her, and creating a circle of hostile states around India. The fate of the Indian people is not a matter of indifference to Soviet people, and it does no harm to remind those who weave networks of plots against her. Soviet-Indian relations have become a deeply-rooted tradition and meet the interests of the peoples of both countries. [end recording]

U.S. PREPARING FOR 'AGGRESSIVE WARS' IN S.E. ASIA

LD081318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Aleksandr Redchenko commentary]

[Text] Joint maneuvers by the Armed Forces of the United States and Thailand, codenamed Cobra Gold, took place recently on Thai territory and off its shores in the South China Sea. Units of servicemen from the two countries trained for over 3 weeks in combat actions on land, in the air and at sea. Local observers and specialists consider this operation to have particularly stressed offensive tactics and to have pursued the aim of working out combat operations for seizing a bridgehead on the enemy's territory.

It must be said that U.S. preparations for waging aggressive wars in Asia have recently been proceeding full steam ahead. U.S.-South Korean, U.S.-Japanese, U.S.-Philippines, U.S.-Thailand, exercises, the naval exercises codenamed Rimpac, the elaboration of operations within the ANZUS bloc -- this is only a short list of major military maneuvers that have been held in the western part of the Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asia in the first half of this year.

A direct consequence of Washington's militarist course has been the unprecedented concentration in that area of U.S. military might. According to press reports, 150,000 U.S. military personnel are presently billeted in the Far East and Southeast Asia area. Approximately 150 U.S. ships and over 800 combat aircraft, including some equipped with nuclear weapons, constantly operate here. The Pentagon has over 300 military bases and installations at its disposal in this region, with nuclear weaponry deployed at many of them. One should add to this that the policy of U.S. imperialism is aimed at drawing other countries, including members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Brunei, into the arms race. Furthermore, the Pentagon is studying the possibility of deploying U.S. chemical weaponry and cruise missiles in Southeast Asia.

All this goes to show that drawing ASEAN into the Pentagon's global plans and its transformation into a military bloc under the aegis of the United States represents the primary aim of U.S. policy in the Southeast Asia area. But certainly any such hegemonist direction in the political course of the United States contradicts the interests of all states that cherish their independence, wish to pursue a policy of peace and cooperation, and to independently resolve their own problems as well as the problems of the Southeast Asia region.

U.S. MILITARY PRESSING ASEAN INTO MILITARY TIES

PM081330 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Expanding Military Cooperation"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 7 Aug -- The U.S. military is intensively drawing the Southeast Asian states into the orbit of its aggressive strategy. It is this goal that is being pursued by the latest tour of ASEAN states -- Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei -- by General J. O'Malley, commander of the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific.

Speaking at a press conference here, the high-ranking Pentagon emissary bluntly stated that the main aim of his trip is to expand military cooperation between the United States and ASEAN.

In the general's words, the United States intends to continue to build up its military might on a large scale in the Asian and Pacific regions. Hiding behind hackneyed fabrications about the "Soviet military threat," the overseas visitor demanded more active cooperation from ASEAN with the United States in the military sphere and an accelerated buildup of purchases of U.S. weapons and combat equipment.

While touring the capitals of the association's countries, O'Malley is strenuously foisting shipments on ASEAN of the latest U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, totalling $10 billion. According to press reports, an accord has already been reached on the delivery of 16 of these planes to Thailand, which Washington is striving to use as the main proponent of its policy of whipping up tension in Southeast Asia.

In nudging ASEAN onto the dangerous path of building up arms, the Washington Administration is attempting to turn this economic organization into a military grouping and hitch it to the Pentagon's militarist chariot. During the recent enlarged conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz openly advocated putting together a so-called "Pacific community" -- a closed military-political grouping along the lines of NATO. Apart from Japan, South Korea, and the U.S. allies in the ANZUS bloc, the American strategists are stubbornly trying to involve the ASEAN countries in this "community."

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES VISITING THAI PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM080925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Thai Parliamentary Delegation's Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The Thai National Assembly delegation headed by Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, National Assembly president and speaker of the Senate, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union from 30 July to 4 August at the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The talk which was held stressed the great significance of the package of initiatives put forward in statements by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at improving the international situation, curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and averting the threat of thermonuclear war.

Meetings and talks were held with L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and with chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, during which the parliamentarians informed each other about the main avenues of activity of their two countries' parliaments and exchanged opinions on pressing problems of the contemporary international situation and certain questions of Soviet-Thai relations. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the Thai National Assembly representatives observed that existing differences in approach to certain problems must not be allowed to hinder the development of relations between the two states, their parliamentarians, or their peoples.

Discussing international problems, the two sides voiced concern over the dangerous complication of the present world situation and the increase in tension in various regions, including Asia. They spoke of the need for all large and small peace-loving states to continue active efforts toward removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe and strengthening peace and international security, and observed that parliamentarians can and must make an even more weighty contribution to resolving these important and urgent tasks confronting mankind.

Opinions were exchanged regarding the continuing tension in Southeast Asia. The conviction was expressed that a settlement of the situation in that part of the world and the establishment there of a climate of trust and good-neighborliness would meet the interests of the region's states and would help strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies stressed that the Soviet Union has consistently advocated the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia by political means, its transformation into a peace zone, and good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The Thai parliamentary delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

In addition to Moscow, the Thai guests visited the Ukrainian SSR, where they acquainted themselves with the work of the state power organs and the Ukraine's achievements in economic and cultural building, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises. The Soviet and Thai parliamentarians expressed confidence that the Thai National Assembly delegation's visit to the USSR would serve to further expand contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Thai Parliament, contacts which contribute to the development of Soviet-Thai relations and help deepen mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

SINGAPORE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM081304 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Kamal Siddique, Singapore's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 31 July.

Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, a talk was held between A.U. Salimov and K. Siddique in which M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

HUNGARY'S NEPSZABADSAG CITED ON FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD090851 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI) -- "We can declare with profound conviction that the peoples do not bear ill-feelings for each other, and we can likewise be certain that the people of the FRG, the majority of people living there have no revanchist intentions, for they have shown their wish for peace on numerous occasions", runs an article entitled "Responsibility for Europe", in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG. "It is, however, a fact that certain responsible politicians and parliamentary representatives of the FRG have been speaking recently about the validity of the boundaries of 1937, the reunification of the two German states more and more loudly and frequently, as one of the most natural things in the world. And these statements are made at the time of the forthcoming, 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism which pushed Europe into the horrors of the Second World War.

"What can we think of the West German Government's decision to request permission from the West European Union for the production of long-range missiles and long-distance bombers? And who can seriously give credit to the promises made by Bonn that 'the FRG has no intention of producing such weapons'? Then why is it necessary to lift the ban?

"At the same time these circles, while defending the European missile deployment, practically reject such proposals of the socialist countries as the renouncement of force, the moratorium on the deployment of missiles, or the immediate banning of the use of space for military aims. And they do this by citing some sort of 'threatening danger'", points out the article and refers to the fact that NEPSZABADSAG recently carried the disclosure of a former West German general fully familiar with the situation, who said that the theory about the attacking intentions attributed to the Warsaw Treaty were born in the minds of American strategists at the time of the Korean war, and they justified the maintenance and annually increasing armaments expenses of the aggressive military organization NATO with this theory.

"And more than two decades later, NATO commander-in-chief Bernard Rogers also justifies his demands 'for the modernization of traditional forces' and 'the development of chemical weapons' with this", states the article in NEPSZABADSAG.

"There is growing opposition to the danger theory and confrontation policy even within the Western alliance.... There are more and more people who expect international negotiations from their overseas ally instead of armaments", runs the article in NEPSZABADSAG.

Referring to the problem of relations between the two German states the article states:

"Ever since its existence the GDR has always approached relations between the two German states in a realistic manner, and continues to make efforts for settling the existing problems through negotiations, and for maintaining good neighbourly relations. In practice, this was returned by the FRG side only after the social-liberal coalition came to power, and in the framework of general detente. And if these realities are today accepted by even those in the FRG who in the past turned to the constitutional court to obstruct agreements between the two German states, then we can consider this a sign of change, and greet it. But the case in point is reality and not revanchist desires.

"All partial results in the fight for averting nuclear catastrophe, and checking the armaments race can be considered important. As in the past, relations between the GDR and the FRG can be fruitful only if they focus on safeguarding peace: Cooperation in the interest of assuring that no wars be started from German soil ever again.

The majority of the members of the Western alliance probably also agree with the socialist countries in this issue", emphasizes NEPSZABADSAG, and states that special responsibility for the fate of Europe is apparent in the statements made by several responsible West European statesmen.

"Very few of those in power on the other side of the ocean accept this. Entirely different priorities and world power considerations exist for the majority of American leaders. It is thus very important that we Europeans, to the East or West of the Elba, live and act in the spirit of this responsibility", ends the article in NEPSZABADSAG.

ROMANIAN FRIENDS OF USSR ASSOCIATION MEETING HELD

PM081254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug (TASS) -- The Romanian public has been extensively celebrating the 50th anniversary of the formation of the "Friends of the USSR" Association. A ceremonial meeting held here noted that the activity of the association created in July 1934 on the initiative of the RCP has promoted the popularization of the achievements of the land of the soviets in Romania. The leading [peredovoy] representatives of Romanian society united in its ranks have made an important contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

After Romania's liberation by the Soviet Army and the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution in the country, the creation of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society (ARLUS), which under new sociopolitical conditions is continuing and developing the traditions of the "Friends of the USSR" Association, was a new stage in the development of relations between the two countries' peoples.

Currently, the meeting stressed, a decisive role in deepening and expanding relations between the USSR and Romania is played by meetings between the leaders of the two parties and countries.

BURLATSKIY COMMENTS ON W. EUROPEAN UNITY, DETENTE

PM081717 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 14

[Political observer Fedor Burlatskiy article: "Europessimism"]

[Text] A new word: "Europessimism," has appeared in Western Europe recently. It crops up more and more often in speeches by representatives of the Common Market, by deputies of the European Parliament and in articles by journalists and scientists on both sides of the Atlantic. At the beginning of this year, THE WASHINGTON POST published articles in three issues from its correspondents under the intriguing title "The United States of Europe -- Myth or Reality?" This is its conclusion: "After almost 30 years, the 10-country EC -- the basis of the continent's unity -- is falling apart. The crisis has been brought about not by war or catastrophe but by a more humdrum dispute created by weariness, obstinacy, and fear inspired by the slump."

"Europessimism" is also being spread in the speeches of those in favor of creating a European political union. The French newspaper LE MONDE writes: "On the EEC horizon, where even the most 'high-ranking' and experienced community figures have only ever seen a 'sleeping giant,' there suddenly appeared the familiar specters and mythical monsters of European union, European defense, a Europe developing at different speeds, a variable geometry Europe, European independence, and supranationality... However, despite the three European Council sessions a year, despite the election of a European Parliament by universal suffrage, and despite the European Monetary System (to which Britain does not belong)... a union is still a very long way off."

What is the explanation for this "Europessimism"? Is there in fact a strengthening of Western Europe's political self-sufficiency and its ability to pursue a general and independent course on the fundamental issues of world politics, such as East-West relations, the easing of confrontation, a return to the relaxation of international tension, and the limitation of the arms race? These are complex questions, and they can scarcely be given simple answers. Instead, the answer to them should be contradictory -- both yes and no. Yes, because these countries, or at least most of them, are committed to preserving the political stability of the continent gained by much hard work and to developing economic cooperation with the East European countries. And no, because the West European countries (or at least most of them) speak from a position of weakness in the face of U.S. pressure.

It is even possible to see the increased dependence of the countries of this region on Washington's political course. I recall how, in the seventies, the West European countries were first to respond to the Soviet Union's broad program for improving the international atmosphere and easing tension. We remember very well the important role played in establishing and developing this process by General de Gaulle and by the leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the British Labor Party, who headed their respective countries' governments. The culmination of the detente process that began in Europe was the conference of European states plus the United States and Canada held in Helsinki in 1975.

Through the fault of the present U.S. Administration, this process was reversed on the threshold of the eighties, and quickly affected the West European countries' policies. It is no coincidence that 1983 was called "missile year" in the West. NEWSWEEK writes: "For the Europeans, 1983 was... a preordained period of trials and torments in the spirit of a medieval morality play. The year's events seem to have revolved around one simple question: Would America's European allies agree to the deployment of new nuclear missiles on their territory despite mass opposition from the people? From Washington's viewpoint the allies are passing this test honorably. But there is no doubt that the Reagan administration's missile success will prove costly and the problems of 1983 will make themselves felt for many months or even years to come."

THE WASHINGTON POST calls the siting of U.S. missiles in Western Europe a "Pyrrhic victory" and predicts that the Europeans are in for 5 years of political unrest, since the missile siting is expected to take until 1988.

Let us go further than that; the West European countries bear their own -- considerable -- share of the responsibility for the siting of the "Euromissiles" in those countries and for the crisis in the relaxation of international tension.

The West European countries' position was also characterized by weakness at the Williamsburg conference in 1983 and at the conference of the seven largest capitalist countries in London this summer. The U.S. press calls the "declaration of democratic values and ideals" adopted at the London conference "spineless and diffuse" and points out that it did not contain a single constructive sign of unanimity on any of the problems connected with the present world situation. NEWSWEEK glumly notes in the article mentioned above that the "European leaders are either incapable of influencing Ronald Reagan in political or military affairs or can only influence him very slightly."

What is the reason for the weakening of Western Europe's political role? We have already given one reason: The United States, relying on its military hegemony within NATO, has intensified its pressure on the West European countries, particularly since the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles began there. Other reasons include the persistent political disunity of the West European countries and the serious economic difficulties they are now experiencing.

I am afraid that we are greatly misusing the term "Western Europe." In fact, at the moment it is nothing more than a geographical concept. The fact remains, above all, that Western Europe is quite sharply divided into the more developed north and the less developed south, whose economic interests vary greatly. The most compact group is the association of countries belonging to the Common Market. The process of economic integration within this group is very considerable. But even from here it is still a long way to an ideal community of interests, even on economic policy. Suffice it to recall the endless disputes involving Britain, France, the FRG, and Italy on monetary problems, trade barriers, agricultural policy, and so forth.

Another reason for "Europessimism" is the relative weakness of the West European countries' position in relation to economic competition with the United States and Japan. A favorable background for the relaxation of tension in the seventies was provided by the West European countries' relative economic rise and their successes in the competitive struggle against the United States. Whereas in 1960 the Common Market countries' GNP amounted to approximately one-half of the U.S. GNP, by the late seventies the EEC GNP amounted to $2,380 billion as against $2,349 billion in the United States. It was against this background that the demands to strengthen Western Europe's independence intensified, causing a special sense of alarm in Washington over the fate of the Atlantic alliance.

In the eighties, however, the situation changed. Signs appeared that the West European countries were increasingly falling behind in technological competition with the United States and, in particular, Japan, and this is having a growing impact. As THE WASHINGTON POST notes, Western Europe, feeling more and more the after-effects of the slump that has lasted 5 years, has been trying in vain to return to stable economic growth in order to tackle the problem created by record unemployment now running at 20 million. Whereas the number of jobs has increased somewhat in the United States, in the FRG, which used to be considered the "economic powerhouse of Europe," the number of jobs has fallen by more than 1 million since 1970.

"Anyone who visits Japan," FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said recently, "will see a country where the state and society are moving firmly toward the future... Returning home, one is struck by our civilization's whining pessimism."

These sentiments created that background and position of weakness which characterized the London conference of leaders of the developed capitalist countries. According to the foreign press, Ronald Reagan is satisfied at what he believes was the "extremely successful" conference in London, whereas the European participants are more or less unanimous in demonstrating their dejection.

There is another factor of no small importance which puts the present situation in Western Europe in an unfavorable light from that of the seventies. That factor is the substantial swing to the right in a number of the largest Common Market countries. In Britain, the Conservatives were recently elected for a second term. The FRG Government is headed by the Christian Democrats, and the policy of "socialist" governments in a number of other West European countries is hardly different, at least not on the crucial issues of European security, from the policy of the conservative parties' representatives. Even in the present crisis, the right wing managed to consolidate its positions in the European Parliamentary elections.

All this determines the West European states' position in their relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. In the past 6 months, contacts at summit and foreign minister level and other official meetings have been stepped up. This is undoubtedly a positive process ushering in new opportunities to consolidate the relaxation of international tension on the European Continent. At the same time, it would be premature to think that there has been any substantial breakthrough in East-West relations as a whole. Most European NATO members are constantly fixing their gaze on Washington and following U.S. policy, particularly on questions of limiting the arms race.

The West European countries showed a certain firmness on questions of economic cooperation with Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, but fell in line with U.S. policy on the fundamental question of European security -- the siting of U.S. missiles in this region. Perhaps these two facts encapsulate all the achievements and contradictions of the current stage of West European integration.

Thus a commitment to "Atlanticism" is still a far more substantial political fact for most West European countries than European solidarity. At the moment they are incapable of either formulating or implementing a common independent line in European and world politics.

These are the roots of "Europessimism." Nevertheless, we seem to be dealing with a transient phenomenon. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have put forward an extensive package of proposals aimed at strengthening European security and deepening all-around cooperation between West and East Europe. This factor has already played a historic role in the transition from cold war to the relaxation of international tension in the seventies. It remains a stable and powerful incentive both for all-European cooperation and for strengthening West European political independence. Another factor is the West European countries' vital independent economic and political interests and developing the integration process in that region.

And, finally, the antiwar and antimissile democratic movements of very broad cross-sections of the West European public are washing away the Atlantic barriers and promoting a future turn to the left in those countries' political development.

Sooner or later the interaction and interweaving of these factors must lead to a genuine revival of the spirit of detente, the spirit of Helsinki, and, ultimately, to a radical improvement in East-West relations.

FRG CP SPOKESWOMAN CITED ON REVANCHISM

LD082128 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 8 TASS -- Instead of merely talking about "peacefulness" and "striving for detente and improvement of relations with socialist countries" Bonn should confirm this with practical deeds, should take concrete steps to prevent the Federal Republic of Germany becoming a U.S. place d'armes for unleashing nuclear war against socialist countries. Such is the gist of the article in UNSERE ZEIT by spokeswoman for the press of the board of the German Communist Party Ellen Weber concerning a statement of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher "about the policy of peace and detente."

The Bonn foreign minister, the author writes, speaks about "peaceful long-term cooperation," declares that his government "respects territorial integrity" of all European states in their present frontiers. "Deplorably, these are only words," the article says. "Facts show the opposite. Revanchism flourishes in the FRG under the protection of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles deployed on the FRG territory and targeted on neighbouring socialist countries. Bonn's official representatives proclaim their support for the policy of revanchist 'land associations'. They continue deliberating on the allegedly 'open German question', on 'unity of the nation'. Many representatives of the parties of the ruling coalition still dream of the 'German Reich within the borders of 1937'. Bonn is tolerant to neonazi thugs who turn out into the streets and chant the Nazi greeting 'Sieg Heil'"!

Anti-communism remains Bonn's state doctrine, and "ridding Europe of socialism" remains the aim of its policy.

Genscher surely knows that hundreds of billions of marks are to be spent in the near decade for the speedy arming of the Bundeswehr which is the strongest NATO army in Europe already now, the author writes. Large-scale NATO exercises planned for next autumn which will be held close to the frontiers of socialist states are also far from the evidence of the readiness for the consolidation of peace and detente.

If the FRG Government really wanted to make a contribution in earnest to the ensurance of peace, it should declare for an end to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG, for the withdrawal of first-strike nuclear missile weapons already deployed there. It should declare against the U.S. plans of the militarisation of outer space, condemn the production of the new type of chemical weapons of mass destruction started in the USA, urge Washington to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons and to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peace relations between NATO and Warsaw Treaty.

FRG ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR BANNING NEONAZI GROUPS

LD082122 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn August 8 TASS -- Leaders of the democratic association "List in Support for Peace" have demanded the immediate banning of all the neo-Nazi parties and groups. A statement of this organization circulated here today contains a demand that representatives of the neo-fascist National Democratic Party be barred from the participation in the coming regular elections in Saar territory.

The statement of the "List in Support for Peace" points out that the present-day situation in the country is a breeding ground for the activisation of neo-Nazis of all kinds. "The policy of the incumbent right-wing conservative government which is aimed at a further curtailment of the democratic rights, the ever greater use of the shameful practices of 'bans on professions' and the connivance with the criminal activities of neo-fascists, gives hope for success to the new 'browns'", the authors of the statement underline.

ENGLISH YOUTH DECIDES TO RESIDE IN USSR

PM071305 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 August publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word Yakut ASSR report by "our special correspondents" S. Zavorotnyy and A. Teplyuk under the heading "Choice; It Was Made By a Young Englishman Who Has Decided To Stay To Live in the USSR." The report describes how David (Pirs), a young British mechanical engineer who came to Neryungri, in the Yakut ASSR, to work under contract for a Western company, acquired Soviet friends, whose nationality did not prevent their promotion: "A person was rated on his professional qualities — the main thing was to work conscientiously. David compared and thought: In his own country industry is not enought to achieve success. Happiness in the West is a lottery in which there are few winning tickets." The report goes on to state that (Pirs) was impressed with the way young people in the Soviet Union are treated and describes how he decided to marry a Russian woman. "My decision," he is quoted as saying, "was a challenge. First of all to myself. I wanted to find out whether I could survive here, become my own man, and work like everyone else."

AFP: EGYPT, USSR ENVOYS TO BE EXCHANGED LATE AUG

NC091035 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 9 (AFP) -- Egypt and the Soviet Union will formally exchange ambassadors at the end of the month, according to Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

In an interview published today in AL-MUSSAWAR magazine, he said ambassadors from the two countries would take up their posts officially at the end of August.

Cairo and Moscow decided on July 7 to reestablish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level after a nearly three-year freeze. In September 1981, the late President Anwar as-Sadat ordered the expulsion of Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov along with six diplomats, two journalists, and 200 Soviet advisors on charges they were involved in a "communist plot" against the Egyptian Government.

Salah Basyuni was named Egypt's ambassador to the Soviet Union, while Aleksandr Belonogov was appointed Soviet ambassador in Cairo.

MATERIALS CONCERNING RED SEA, SUEZ MINING

Explosions Continue

LD081928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Ships continue to be blown up in the Red Sea and the Suez Canal area. It was announced in Beijing today that two Chinese vessels hit mines in the Red Sea and one of them is seriously damaged. Traffic through the Suez artery is now under threat. Rumors about homemade mines having been laid by the illegal right-wing Muslim group Al-Jihad are now being overtaken by the mines themselves. Egyptian authorities have been examining Iranian vessels and this has brought an immediate protest from Iran.

It seems that Washington would like to take advantage of this situation by sending special helicopters to the Suez Canal area. Although there is a pretext -- that of clearing the sea of mines -- it has long been known that a pretext is a pretext and what they are really up to, well, we shall have to see, because the American military come in much more readily than they leave, and that is particularly true in the Near East.

Peresada: U.S. Benefits

PM081033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Red Sea: Tension Persists"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 Aug -- Shipping in the Red Sea, where 13 ships of various countries have been blown up by mines in the past few weeks, is becoming increasingly hazardous. Explosions have occurred in the Gulf of Suez, at the entrance to the Bab al-Mandab Strait, and, the latest resulting in serious damage to a large Liberian tanker, in the central area of the sea. Thus, almost the entire shipping route in the Suez Canal has been mined.

As already reported, the illegal right-wing Muslim Al-Jihad group, whose national allegiance still remains unclear, has claimed responsibility for organizing the explosions.

According to its representative's statement, approximately 190 mines have been laid, in total. According to him, this action is directly linked with the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict.

However, local commentators doubt that an underground organization, hardly possessing its own sea transport and the corresponding technical means, could mine extensive areas of the sea. In their opinion, the mines were most likely laid by a ship of some state traveling along the route. A special commission in Egypt is trying to ascertain the circumstances of the explosions.

Near East countries' press is making various suppositions about who laid the mines and whom this benefits. A commentary in the newspaper Al-FAJR, published in the United Arab Emirates, is noteworthy. It emphasizes that expecially the United States, seeking to spread the Persian Gulf tension it is fanning to another large region, is capable of such acts of terrorism.

The explosions in the Red Sea have aroused serious concern in the littoral states. Egypt and North Yemen have stepped up patrols of their territorial waters. Statements have been published in a number of capitals that voice alarm at the attempts to undermine Red Sea basin security, where hitherto a generally calm situation has prevailed.

Commentators warn that, as in the case of the Persian Gulf, the United States and its NATO partners are endeavoring to use the Red Sea situation to build up their "military presence" there. According to news agency reports, Washington has sent a detachment of specially equipped helicopters to the region, and French and British warships are already assembling at the Bab al-Mandab Strait.

U.S. Seen Expoiting Situation

LD081648 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary for the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The United States has sent military helicopters to the Red Sea to search -- as the Pentagon put it -- for mines and defuse them. A Pentagon spokesman said that this cooperation will continue for 7-10 days. Meanwhile Britain and France intend to send their warships to the Red Sea for the same reason, sweeping for mines.

In the opinion of many statesmen and the press in many Arab countries, the actions of the United States and its allies -- these NATO allies -- may threaten a new hotbed of tension in the Middle East. In the opinion of AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the imperialist want to widen the scope of the Iran-Iraq dispute as an excuse for military interference in Gulf affairs. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of the PDRY, has warned the imperialists against their attempts to bring naval fleets into the Red Sea. He condemned the attempts of the United States and its allies to exploit the mining incidents in the Red Sea in order to organize an armed interference in the coastal countries' affairs. AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ has called on the Arab countries to coordinate their efforts to ensure regional security to prevent imperialist intervention.

According to certain reports, the mines the ships hit in the Red Sea are similar, based on their tactical description, to those planted by the American CIA in Nicaraguan harbors. Observers are noting Washington's exploitative, propaganda and political behavior regarding what it calls the need to protect the merchant ships in the Red Sea, behavior that is clearly aimed at justifying the desire to impose U.S. military presence in the Red Sea, similar to Gulf happenings where U.S. military presence is being justified with the need to ensure navigation security. We believe the excuse is the same.

ADDITIONAL REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

PRAVDA Editorial

PM091009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Lasting Peace for Near East"]

[Text] For one-third of a century the Near East has been a world crisis zone where gunfire is constantly thundering and blood is being shed. During this time, five major wars have broken out between Israel and the Arab countries and there have been numerous bloody clashes and border battles. Even now the tension in the region is not slackening, because the Israeli troops are continuing to occupy vast Arab territories, are conducting punitive operations against the Palestinain and Lebanese patriots, and are threatening Syria.

The danger of the present situation is intensified because of the general aggravation of the international situation and the activation of the militarist preparations of the United States and its NATO allies in West Europe, the Mediterranean, and other seas washing the Near East region, which Washington has arbitrarily declared to be a zone of U.S. "vital interests." The Pentagon is putting a special stake on Israel, viewing it as its main bulwark and base in the Near East. To reinforce the special relations between the United States and Israel, their governments have concluded a "strategic cooperation" agreement. This naturally encourages Tel Aviv's ruling circles to aggressive new attacks on neighboring Arab states.

The aggressive U.S.-Israeli course is encountering resistance from the patriotic Arab forces. Syria is displaying staunchness and the determination to defend its national interests without yielding to pressure, blackmail, and threats. The inhabitants of Palestinian cities and villages have not bowed their heads to the occupiers; overcoming its crisis, the PLO is again galvanizing its actions. Washington and its "strategic allies" in Lebanon have suffered a series of grave defeats. As a result, the U.S. Marines were obliged to leave Lebanese territory and the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet to move further from Lebanese shores. The Lebanese Government has abrogated the fettering agreement with Israel that was foisted on it, embarking on the normalization of life in the country.

The Lebanese events have again emphasized the futility of the so-called separate approach toward resolving the Near East problem, that is, the course practiced by Washington consisting of compelling each Arab country to reach an agreement with Israel individually, ignoring the Palestinians' rights and interests. Historical experience persuades us that it is impossible to ease the Near East situation or give its peoples lasting peace through this approach.

The Soviet Union, in accordance with the Peace Program for the Eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, consistently and resolutely sides with the victims of imperialist aggression and advocates the abolition of conflict situations in the world and the settlement of vexed problems and crises, including those in the Near East. The USSR views the solution of this task as part of the overall struggle for peace and peoples' security.

The position of our country, which is interested in the just solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is set forth in the recently published document "The Soviet Union's Proposals for a Near East Settlement." This document generalizes and summarizes the initiatives our country proposed at individual stages of the conflict's development and outlines the principles and specific ways for its elimination. The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that "an all-embracing, truly fair, and really lasting settlement can be elaborated and implemented only through collective efforts, with the participation of all interested sides."

A policy according with the interests of all peoples involved in this protracted conflict and also with the consolidation of international security as a whole, has therefore been set against imperialism's line for separate actions according with its own selfish aspirations.

The Soviet Union suggests first of all that the principle of the impermissibility of seizing foreign lands through aggression be strictly observed. Consequently, all the territories which Israel has occupied since 1967 should be returned to the Arabs. It is essential to ensure in practice the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, to self-determination and the creation of their own state on lands freed from Israeli occupation. All the region's states must be truly assured the right to secure an independent existence and development with the observance of full reciprocity. The war should be ended and peace established between the Arab states and Israel. Finally, it is suggested that international guarantees be adopted for settling the Near East problem. The USSR is prepared to take part in these guarantees.

These are the main principles on which, in the Soviet Union's opinion, a fair Near East settlement should be based. As the instrument for achieving it, it is proposed that an international conference be convened with the participation of the Arab countries bordering on Israel, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, and the PLO and Israel itself. Of course, the USSR and the United States should also take part in the conference as states that, by virtue of prevailing circumstances, play an important role in Near East affairs, as should several other countries.

The Soviet Union's new initiative has been greeted with tremendous interest abroad and assessed by the majority of press organs as very important and timely. It has been supported by the fraternal socialist countries and many Arab and West European politicians and UN Secretary General Peres De Cuellar. Only two governments, those of the United States and Israel, have opposed it, thereby displaying their lack of interest in a lasting Near East peace and their loyalty to the traditional anti-Arab course based on force and diktat. This course leads to continuation of the explosive Near East situation, fraught with the gravest consequences. The policy of imperialism and Zionism contradicts the peoples' desire for a peaceful life. The struggle against this policy will not end until justice triumphs in the Near East region.

U.S., USSR Proposals Contrasted

PM081401 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Viewpoint" under the rubric "International Life": "Time To Stop"]

[Text] On reading through the latest statements on the Near East by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz or Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, it appears that both are striving for peace and normalization of the situation in the region. Nevertheless, no sooner had the Soviet Union put forward its new proposals for a Near East settlement, when the United States and Israel declared their negative attitude toward them. What is it that the U.S. Administration finds unsuitable in the Soviet proposals? Primarily the principle, underlying the proposals along with others, that the conquest of foreign soil through aggression is impermissible. The United States is against Israel's returning all the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

People in Washington do not tire of repeating that the Americans are against aggression. But no sooner does the talk turn to territorial problems in the Near East, when the Reagan administration sharply changes its approach to the generally accepted principle in question, to the detriment of the Arabs, needless to say. And contrary to common sense.

By its negative attitude toward the new Soviet proposals for the Near East, the United States demonstrates to the entire world that it approves of the conquest of foreign soil by aggression. Its stance cannot be interpreted any other way.

And now for the Reagan administration's second objection to the Soviet proposals. The United States is against the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs, while the Soviet Union considers that it should become an integral part of the Palestinian state. In this case, those who are today determining U.S. policy in the region have demonstrated their scornful attitude, not only toward the Palestinians and the Arabs, but toward all Muslims. One of Islam's holiest places -- the Al-Aqsa Mosque -- is situated in East Jerusalem. Its fate concerns the hundreds of millions of people who profess Islam. Once again Reagan, two boasts so much of his own piety, in fact remains deaf to the appeals for a just solution of the East Jerusalem problem which echo from the capitals of Muslim states!

Nor has the United States taken a definite stance on another acute aspect of the Near East settlement. What I have in mind is the question of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories, which have mushroomed there in violation of the elementary standards of international law. The Soviet Union considers that the settlements established after 1967 must be liquidated. How many statements about these settlements have been made by U.S. Administration spokesmen! In fact, Reagan in particular said not so long ago that they are an obstacle in the path of a Near East settlement. But just before the current U.S. election campaign started, he refuted his own statement, thus pacifying the leaders of U.S. Jewish organizations which have obviously promised him their support.

People in Israel have also shown a negative attitude toward the new Soviet proposals for the Near East. Judging by the first commentaries, Israel's right-wing politicians (let alone the extremists!) suppose that the Soviet Union must either automatically support "peace in the Israeli fashion," which led to Israel's war in Lebanon that continues to this very day, or keep out of settling the Near East problems altogether. What causes such a blatant disregard for the region's obvious political realities? People in Tel Aviv know perfectly well that the Soviet Union has its interests in the Near East and remember that the region is almost adjacent to the Soviet Union's borders. This is why our participation in a Near East settlement -- and, moreover, at every stage -- is not a favor. No, it is a matter of the Soviet Union's rights. To be against our participation means being against a settlement. I can imagine the reaction in Israel if Moscow advocated a proposal excluding Israel form participation in a Near East settlement! The noise we would hear then!

The Soviet Union does not, of course, hold that view. It is in favor not only of Israel's participation in the international conference on the Near East, but also of ensuring the right of all Near East states to secure and independent existence and development while, of course, observing complete reciprocity, because one cannot ensure real security for some while trampling on the security of others.

And now for a few precedents.

What are the separate deals the United States and Israel are trying to impose on Arabs worth? Are the "longest" war in Lebanon, Sabra and Shatila, and the orgies of cruelty and destruction not enough? This was, after all, what shook -- even in the West -- the faith in "noble Israel," allegedly the victim of "bloodthirsty Arabs." Is it not time to stop? And to show preference for collective efforts to achieve lasting peace in the region?

For almost 7 years, the United States and Israel have been imposing their "peace" on the Near East. Over these years mankind has been convinced of the futility of attempts to prove that this is exactly what both the Arabs and the Israelis need. Begin's downfall, the end of the era of bellicose Zionism, and his inability to make the slightest offer that would ensure normal life for the Israelis and the Arabs -- all this is evidence of a collapse.

Yes, the inglorious collapse of the hope that Camp David had a chance of success. And those who still cling to the Camp David principles for a Near East "settlement" have no chance at all. The future favors the new Soviet proposals which accord with the interests of strengthening universal peace. Time is working in their favor!

Moseyev Views Situation

LD081123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement are the center of attention of the international public and the mass media in foreign countries. Carefully studying this important foreign policy document, and widely commenting on it, prominent political and public figures, representing both international and national organizations of many countries, and the press, radio and television stress that the Soviet Union's proposals indicate the right path to eliminating the explosive Near East situation, and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

International affairs journalist Rafael Moseyev tells about the events in the Near East and the positive changes in Lebanon:

Encouraging news is coming from Beirut. At last the shots have died away; there are no explosions to be heard, and no shells exploding. The prospect of peace for the country has dawned.

Of course, it would be premature to speak of final elimination of the fratricide in Lebanon or a complete return to calm. The civil war that started almost 10 years ago has left too deep an impression on Lebanese society, and has given rise to an atmosphere of mutual distrust and hostility, which is very difficult to eliminate. After all, there probably is no family, Christian or Muslim, that has not suffered in some way because of the fratricide.

However, in discussing the reasons hindering peace in Lebanon, one must primarily stress the unceasing U.S.-Israeli interference. Having suffered a military and political fiasco, Washington is far from giving up its expansionist plans in the region. It is trying to use the Zionist invaders for its own purposes, and is encouraging the occupation of Lebanese territory by Tel Aviv. For their part, the Israeli interventionists, enjoying the support of U.S. ruling circles, are exercising tyranny, and are imposing a new sword-and-fire system in southern Lebanon. Tel Aviv is deliberately destabilizing the situation, and is continuing its armed provocations. Recently, the Israeli Air Force again barbarically bombed the outskirts of the north Lebanese town of Tripoli. Hiding behind a screen of false verbiage about the struggle against fictitious terrorists, the Zionists bombed the Nahr al-Barid Palestinian refugee camp. There are numerous dead and wounded among the civilian inhabitants.

It is evident that the improvements observed in Lebanon are clearly unpopular with the Israeli invaders and their patrons across the ocean. They are deliberately stepping up the tension, and would again like to push the Lebanese into the abyss of bloody confrontations. In these circumstances, the Arab public meets the Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement with great satisfaction.

DFLP's Hawatimah Welcomes Plan

LD081733 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The USSR's proposals for a Near East settlement are meeting with a broad response in the Arab world, says Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine:

Begin recording of Hawatimah speaking in Arabic with superimposed translation] The Soviet Union's proposals proceed from its traditional peace-loving foreign policy, which is based on Leninist principles and its invariable support for peoples struggling for freedom, social progress and independence. The Soviet proposals contain a specific plan of action, the implementation of which would enable the crisis in the Near East to be eliminated. Among them are the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The value of the Soviet initiatives also lies in the fact that they are a true alternative to the self-compromising American proposals [proyekty] and plans for a Near East settlement. They are based on a desire to impose a Camp David-style capitulatory deal on the Arab peoples.

The Palestinian people welcome and fully support the Soviet proposals that meet the national interests and aspirations of all Arabs. [end recording]

DRA's Karmal Supports Proposals

LD082144 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union's proposals for a Middle East settlement have demonstrated once again the firmness of the Leninist principles of its foreign policy, the striving for attaining comprehensive, fair and durable peace in the Middle East and the early liquidation of the protracted explosive situation in that part of the globe. This was stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal in a talk with Soviet journalists.

The Soviet proposals are marked with consistency and realism, he said. They take into account both the vital interests of the peoples of the Middle Eastern region and international security as a whole. The Soviet Union proposes a realistic and constructive way of solution of the Middle East problem through the collective efforts of all sides concerned, within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East.

The USSR's initiatives aimed at attaining a Middle East settlement, said Babrak Karmal, are contrary to attempts of the Reagan administration to impose upon Arab countries Camp David patterned capitulatory deals, to further strengthen the American-Israeli alliance in the Middle East conflict.

Logical and natural is the USSR's proposal that the process of settlement be started with the return of Arab lands, which were [words indistinct] by Israel. This is the key question and without its solution it is impossible to take further steps in ensuring durable and fair peace. The continuing Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights, of the West Bank of the River Jordan, of the Gaza Strip and Lebanese lands can be regarded in no other way but as full flouting of all international rights and insult to the international public opinion.

Babrak Karmal stressed that Democratic Afghanistan firmly supports the Soviet Union's proposal that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation being their only legitimate representative, be ensured in practice -- the right to self-determination is the right to have an independent state of their own on Palestinian lands which will be freed from Israeli occupation -- on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The Afghan people take close to heart the aspirations of the peoples of the Middle East. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan wants to see them living in peace and goodneighbourliness, recognising the legitimate rights and mutually respecting each other's national soverignty, independence and territorial integrity. Our country is not indifferent to what is taking place in that region of the world. The Middle East is linked with us by historical, cultural and religious ties of long standing. It is not far from our frontiers.

Exactly therefore the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan received the Soviet Union's proposals for Middle East settlement with profound approval and by their international policy will promote their early practical realisation.

COMPARISON OF USTINOV, PDRY'S QASIM TALKS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 8 August Second Edition front-pages under the headline "Friendly Talk" a report on the meeting between D. Ustinov and Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, PDRY defense minister. It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published in the 8 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, revealing the following variations:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds the information that "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov" and "Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff" were present at the meeting.

IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD072042 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad August 7 TASS -- The Iraqi airforce attacked today a "big marine target" south of the Iranian Khark Island. All aircraft have returned safely to base, says the communique issued here by the Iraqi High Military Command. Over the past 24 hours, the Iraqi artillery shelled concentrations of Iranian troops in the central sector of the front, in Shatt al-'Arab area Iraqi helicopters attached enemy positions inflicting losses in manpower and materiel on the Iranian troops.

Iran's heavy artillery shelled civilian objectives in Basra province.

Nicosia August 7 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, in the course of the past 24 hours Iranian troops fought battles in the areas of Marivan, Ilam and Bakhtaran. The enemy suffered losses in manpower and equipment, a number of enemy artillery positions has been destroyed. Fighting also continued in the southern sector of the front.

Iraqi long-range artillery shelled the city of Abadan, causing civilian casualties and destroying apartment houses.

Further Reports

LD081554 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Nicosia, August 8 TASS -- As was reported by the Iranian news agency IRNA, an Iraqi war plane was shot down in the airspace over the southern section of the Iranian-Iraqi front on Tuesday. Iranian troops were engaged in fighting in the areas of Marivan, Ilam, and Bakhtaran as a result of which the Iraqi side sustained losses in manpower and materiel.

Iraqi long-range artillery continued bombarding Abadan.

Baghdad August 8 TASS -- Iraqi planes attacked "a major naval target" south of the Iranian Island of Khark. All planes returned to base, it is said in a communique of the chief military command of Iraq, which has been distributed here. Iraqi artillery bombarded concentrations of Iranian troops in the central section of the front. In the area of Shatt al-'Arab, Iraqi helicopters hit strikes on enemy positions. The Iranian side sustained losses in manpower and materiel. Iran's heavy artillery bombarded civilian structures in the province of Basra.

An Iraqi military representative turned down the report that an Iraqi plane was shot down by Iranian fighter planes.

UN TO HOLD PALESTINE SEMINAR IN TUNISIA

LD070946 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 7 TASS -- It was decided at the U.N. Headquarters on Monday to hold the Ninth Regional Seminar on Palestine in the capital of Tunisia from August 13 to 18. The announcement made here says that the main item on the agenda will be a discussion of possibilities for calling an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. auspices with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The new Soviet proposals on Middle East settlement, circulated here as documents of the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly, may become a realistic basis for resolving the conflict, Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, the PLO permanent observer at the UNO, said to a TASS correspondent. They provide essentially for restoring to Arabs all the lands occupied since 1967, guaranteeing in practice the right for the Palestinian people to establish their own state and ensuring a secure existence for all states of the region.

ZIMBABWE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS CONGRESS

CPSU Delegation to Congress

PM081133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Delegations' Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and A.Yu. Urnov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for Harare 5 August at the invitation of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] Central Committee to participate in the work of the Second ZANU-PF Congress.

CPSU Message

PM081225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates of the Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF).

Your party is the political leader of the Zimbabwe people. During the long years of the liberation struggle, ZANU-PF proved to be a staunch defender of the people's interests. Following the 1980 election victory and the formation of a Zimbabwean Government headed by the ZANU-PF, your congress marks an important stage in Zimbabwe's development along the path of independence and social progress.

The ZANU-PF congress is being held in an alarming [trevozhnyy] international situation. Seeking to halt the process of progressive changes in the world, imperialist circles, headed by the United States, are waging a "crusade" against the forces of socialism and national liberation and are pushing mankind toward nuclear catastrophe. Imperialism supports the apartheid regime in South Africa and is trying to maintain colonial and racist domination of the South African and Namibian peoples and to impose its will on the liberated African states. It is the duty of all who cherish peace and progress to rally together to repulse the schemes of international reaction.

The Soviet people value the contribution of Zimbabwe's people to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for world peace. They welcome its choice of socialism and the efforts aimed at strengthening the country's national independence and economic self-sufficiency.

We wish the Second ZANU-PF congress success in its work.

May the friendly cooperation between the USSR and Zimbabwe and between the CPSU and ZANU-PF strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee

Goals of Congress

LD072033 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Aug 84

[From the "Africa As We See It" program; commentary by Vladimir Voyevodov]

[Text] The Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, the governing party of Zimbabwe, is to open its second congress in Harare on 8 August. The party held its first congress 20 years ago. At that time, the party's primary task was to intensify the national liberation movement and to eliminate the racist colonial regime. The second congress is to be held in the 5th year of Zimbabwe's independence. The time between the two congresses comprises the hard and dramatic struggle of the Zimbabwean people against the racists, the triumph of their patriotic forces headed by the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, which is now the governing party in Zimbabwe, and the start of reforms carried out in the interests of the people.

Zimbabwean leaders have repeatedly pointed out that the nation's future is the construction of a society free from exploitation. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in a televised speech the other day that the governing party's second congress would need to reaffirm the republic's socialist options, to approve the program of action, and to set the general guidelines in the strategy of the socialist construction. The socialist course is confirmed in the new rules of the party, which have just been published and are to be discussed by the congress.

In its efforts to build a socialist society, Zimbabwe will face many challenges, and the most important is to eliminate the national economy's dependence on South African and Western capital. Zimbabwe's short independent history shows that its enemies will miss no chance to alter its highly principled foreign policy. When, at the start of this year, the Zimbabwean Government took an independent stand on a number of acute international problems, the Reagan administration immediately halved its financial aid to Zimbabwe. So the draft for the new party rules says that restructuring the national economy to ensure the triumph of socialism is a top priority.

But Zimbabwe has friends, the socialist countries, which build their relations with the newly free republic on the principles of respect, noninterference, and mutually advantageous cooperation. Zimbabwe and the socialist countries have common interests in consolidating peace, easing international tensions, working to prevent nuclear war, and eliminating all vestiges of colonialism and racism. In its telegram of greetings to the Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party says the Soviet people appreciate the Zimbabwean people's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for world peace. They welcome the nation's socialist option and the efforts to consolidate the national and economic independence of the republic.

Mugabe Makes Speech

LD081911 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Harare August 8 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Osipov and Vladimir Paeglis report:

The Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) which opened here today is keynoted by the struggle for the consolidation of national and economic independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe. It is attended by over 6,000 delegates from nine provincial party organizations, delegations from a number of communist and workers' parties, of political parties of African countries, representatives of national liberation movements.

The agenda of the congress includes a report of the ZANU-PF Central Committee on the work of the party, the discussion of the major development problems and of the situation in the south of Africa and in the continent in general. New rules of the party which seal the choice made by the country in favour of the socialist way of development have been submitted for the approval by the delegates. The congress is to elect new steering bodies of the party.

In his report made at the congress, the president of ZANU-PF Robert Mugabe summed up the results of the work of the government of patriotic forces during the years of independence. The measures taken by the government which are aimed at consolidating the state sector in the economy and developing of the cooperative movement play an important part in raising the living standards of the popular masses, especially workers and peasants, he said.

R. Mugabe stressed that the party regarded the building of **socialist** society as its main task. We strive to do away with the legacy of capitalism and to transform the existing public and production relations in favour of working people, he pointed out.

The president of the ruling party expressed high appreciation of the internationalist support rendered to the people of Zimbabwe by the Soviet Union in the years of their struggle for freedom and independence. He thanked the Soviet Union for all-round assistance to fighters for independence which promoted to a considerable extent the triumph of the liberation of Zimbabwe from the racist oppression.

The president of ZANU-PF expressed serious concern over the threat to peaceful labour of the Zimbabwean people coming from the Pretoria regime, which continues to pursue a policy of destablisation of the situation in "frontline states". He pointed out the need to strengthen in every way the defenses of the republic. Zimbabwe solidarises itself with the struggle of all the oppressed peoples and firmly adheres to the [word indistinct] of ensuring universal peace, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the termination of the arms race and the banning of mass destruction weapons, R. Mugabe said. Zimbabwe comes out for the establishment of a new just international economic order which would permit developing countries to use their natural resources in their own interests and to participate on equitable terms in the international financial and economic activities, he pointed out.

MAURITIAN PRESIDENT ASKS RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

PM071337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Shinkarev dispatch including account of interview with Premier Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius, in Mauritius, date not specified]

[Excerpt] Port Louis -- Soviet-Mauritian cooperation was the subject of a conversation with Premier Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius in his office at Government House, where he received the IZVESTIYA correspondent.

"Mauritius is an active member of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement," the premier said. "We are against joining blocs and want to develop friendly relations with all the world's countries. This accords with the interests of our island state. We have established and are expanding good relations with the Soviet Union and we favor bilateral cooperation in all spheres, including culture, sport, and tourism."

Our conversation turned to the problem of the Diego Garcia Atoll, leased by Britain to the United States for a period of 50 years and transformed by the latter into a powerful naval base, including airstrips, petroleum reservoirs, and docks. Ships and aircraft patrolling the Indian Ocean refuel there.

Its indigenous population of around 2,000 people was forcibly moved to Mauritius, where most had to join the army of the unemployed.

Aneerood Jugnauth said: "These islands were taken away from Mauritius illegally. They belong to us. We are striving via diplomatic channels for Diego Garcia's return, and we also state our case in international conferences and forums. We have always advocated that the Indian Ocean be opened for peaceful use by all states. We favor the convocation, in accordance with a UN decision, of an international conference in Colombo to discuss our region's problems, and will do all we can to ensure that this conference is held and that it helps transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

USSR TUG RESCUES MINED SHIPS OFF ANGOLA

PM081807 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 5 August carries on page 3 a 1,000-word report entitled "Explosion Off Luanda's Shores" by V. Mezentsev. The article, carried under the rubric "We Report the Details," describes the damage caused to an Angolan coaster and a GDR dry cargo ship the Arendsee off the Angolan coast by "magnetic mines bearing U.S. labels." Mezentsev's article contains a conversation by radio telephone with Captain V. Durnev of the Soviet rescue tug Neotrazimyy, which provides "technical services to fishing boats working in the central and eastern Atlantic" and which helped the crews of the Angolan and GDR ships. Mezentsev cities a TASS report of African press comment that the "thread of the plot" to damage shipping off Angola leads to Pretoria which, "under Washington's protection, is launching an undeclared war against Angola".

Mezentsev's report concludes with a stop-press cable from the captain of the Neotrazimyy describing how the work is progressing to save the damaged vessels. Mezentsev notes: "The rescue of the Arendsee is continuing. The appropriate measures have been taken to safeguard the security of Soviet and GDR ships in Angola."

Aid Given GDR Ship

LD081602 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Riga August 8 TASS -- The Soviet ocean-going salvage and rescue ship Neotrazimyy was the first vessel to receive an SOS signal from the motorship Arendsee which had hit a mine when sailing to the Angolan capital of Luanda.

The blast pierced two holes ten meters in width in the underwater body of the ship which flies the flag of the German Democratic Republic.

A radio message which came to the Riga-based All-Union Amalgamation of the Fish Industry in the USSR's western basin said that the captain of the Soviet salvage vessel had decided to set about rescuing the ship in distress immediately.

When inspecting it, Soviet sailors spotted another mine in the ship's afterbody. It could not be defused without first unloading the motorship. That was done jointly by the crews of the Soviet salvage ship and the GDR's motorships Blankness and Rudolf Diesel. Soviet sailors [word indistinct] the holes, pumped the water out and then defused the mine.

The salvage ship's captain reported to Riga today that the Soviet sailors are keeping the Arendsee afloat. Powerful pumps are forcing an hourly 300 cubic metres of water out of that ship. That struggle to save it is continuing.

One cannot but call attention to the fact that the incident off Angolan shores is very much like the similar incidents which have been taking place of late also in other parts of the world: a number of ships have hit mines off Nicaragua, in the Suez Canal, at the entry to the Bab al-Mandab Strait and in the central part of the Red Sea, and the similarity of the methods used by the organizers of these acts of terrorism, which inflict big material damage and, the most important thing, are fraught with a mortal threat to the sailors and passengers of ships of different countries, strikes the eye.

TASS, LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY SIGN AGREEMENT

PM081301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement on the establishment of cooperation between TASS and the LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY (LENA) was signed in Moscow 6 August.

The agreement was signed by A.A. Krasikov, TASS deputy general director, and D. Sixishe, minister of information and broadcasting of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

SOUTH AMERICAN CP'S CONFERENCE STATEMENT

PM090919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Statement of the Conference of Communist Parties of South American Countries"]

[Text] The Conference of Communist Parties of South American Countries was held in Buenos Aires in July 1984. The Communist Parties of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Chile, and Ecuador participated in it. The conference approved a statement.

The Conference of Communist Parties of South American Countries points out that positive changes have been taking place in the political arena of our continent in recent years. This process is continuing to develop despite the dangers threatening it.

Latin America's political development has recently been characterized by the consolidation of the socialist revolution's position in Cuba and by the victory of the patriotic people's anti-imperialist revolution in Nicaragua. To this must be added the activation of the insurgent movement in El Salvador, the collapse of fascist and authoritarian dictatorhsips, the upsurge of demonstrations by the working and people's masses for democratic rights and their specific demands, the enhancement of the communist parties' role, as well as the growing influence of revolutionary ideas.

U.S. imperialism is seeking to alter the established military-strategic equilibrium in its favor. Its militarist policy is based on the military-industrial complex' claims to world supremacy now being expressed by the Reagan administration.

Very different global regions are targets of the aggressive imperial policy. It is manifested in the preparation for chemical war and war in space and, particularly, NUCLEAR WAR [capitalized passage printed in boldface]. This puts mankind on the brink of an unprecedented catastrophe fraught with the destruction not only of civilizations's achievements, but of life on earth as well.

The U.S. Administration either refuses to discuss or distorts any proposal from the Soviet Union aimed at ensuring peace. At the same time, it is deploying missiles in West Europe.

The anti-Soviet, anti-Cuban, anti-Nicaraguan, and anticommunist slander campaign has become one of the chief tools of aggressive U.S. actions. Reagan has elevated it to the rank of state policy, and yet it is known that this type of campaign has been linked with the most terrible tragedies in world history.

Peace throughout the world and socialism are indivisible. This is why the American Administration's aggressive policy is opposed by the Soviet Union, the staunch defender of peace on earth, the socialist community countries, the Nonaligned Movement, and the peoples of Latin America and the entire capitalist world, including those of the United States itself. Defeat can and must be inflicted on the policy of wars, aggression, and state terrorism for the good of mankind.

The liberation struggle of Central American and Caribbean peoples is developing in a complex situation of aggression, conspiracies, and threats from the U.S. Administration.

Yesterday, U.S. imperialism tried to smother Cuba. Today, its attempts to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution are part of a general policy of suppressing the Latin American liberation movement. Following this policy, it is training and directing the army of killers in El Salvador and committing unconcealed aggression against the Salvadoran people, who are waging a heroic struggle.

The Conference of Communist Parties of South American Countries declares its full support for socialist Cuba and urges the peoples to rise to the defense of the Latin American revolutionary movement's highest gain in modern history.

We express our resolute solidarity with Nicaragua and urge all the continent's democratic forces to unite to rebuff the interventionist aspirations of the Pentagon, the CIA, and their mercenaries among the former Somozistas, who are armed and financed by the Reagan administration.

We voice very firm support for the Salvadoran people's heroic struggle and defend their right to end the backwardness imposed by the country's mercenary, exploiter minority.

We declare that the barbarous intervention against the tiny state of Grenada is a constituent part of the policy of escalating direct amred interference in other state's affairs in order to strengthen the oligarchic and militarist cliques' power.

We believe that the efforts of the "Contadora Group," which includes Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, are a valuable contribution to a political settlement of the Central American situation. However, as a result of opposition and pressure from the U.S. Administration, these efforts still have not led to the cessation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

The cause of Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador is everyone's cause; their struggle and its successes and achievements are inseparable from the gigantic battle waged on the Latin American Continent for economic independence and social liberation, whose attainment will make it possible to lay the foundations of socialism.

The situation in Central America and the Caribbean threatens peace throughout the world and the cause of national and social liberation of all Latin American peoples. Contrary to false assertions, it is not a question of some East-West confrontation. Everything happening there, results from U.S. attempts to prevent our countries' self-determination at any cost, and to deprive us of the right to overcome backwardness and dependence. Therefore, we voice solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. Together we are waging the struggle against our common enemy, Yankee imperialism.

Recently, important positive changes have occurred in the development of the South American democratic process. The working class is increasingly playing the vanguard role. The further strengthening of political and trade union unity, on both a national scale and throughout Latin America, will enable the working class to decisively contribute to the victory and strengthening of democracy and will ensure the implementation of revolutionary transformations in our countries.

The Conference of Communist Parties of South American Countries has been held at a time when changes characterizing our epoch, the epoch of worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism, are becoming increasingly noticeable.

The world socialist system has rid itself of unemployment, resolved the problems of education, health care, and housing, and freed people from social injustice. Its existence and onward development guarantee the transition from capitalism to socialism that mankind is now experiencing. Therefore, the South American countries' communist parties especially emphasize the need to defend real socialism and its gains. The unity of the workers movement, international solidarity, and the mutual strengthening of these two factors have become the insistent demand of our epoch.

At the Conference of Communist Parties of Latin American and Caribbean countries held in Havana in 1975, we emphasized once again that our parties are an actively operating constituent part of the world communist movement. They firmly adhere to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are part of the powerful stream that is changing the course of history and creating a new society without exploiters or exploited.

Here, in South America, through our actions' unity and our daily struggle, we are making a contribution to liquidating dependence, backwardness, social injustice, unemployment, and illiteracy for millions of people, and are helping to create a more just humane world, a new world, which must be a socialist world moving toward its highest stage of development, the creation of a communist society.

Representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba attended the conference as observers.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON ESTONIAN CP SHORTCOMINGS

PM081333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On Estonian SSR Leading Cadres' Participation in Political Education Work Among the Working People."

The resolution notes that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, party committees, and primary party organizations, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have increased their attention to ideological and political education activities. The republic party organization is conducting purposeful counterpropaganda and countering ideological subversion by foreign television and radio, reactionary emigres, and clericalist centers.

In their political work among the working people, party committees rely extensively on leading cadres. Party, soviet, and trade union workers and economic leaders play an active part in the elucidation and implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and ensure the increasingly close unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activities.

Leading officials of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers, first secretaris of gorkoms and raykoms, and ministers feature regularly at press conferences and in the press, radio, and television, briefing the population on the activities of administrative organs and anwering questions.

They take part in integrated political education days, sociopolitical readings, and open letter events. The number of economic leaders among propagandists, public speakers, and lecturers has increased. Many of them head agitation collectives, economic education councils, and people's universities, and are on the staff of ideological commissions. Party committees are more demanding toward leading cadres as regards people's education. Interviews on these questions are arranged and reports heard at party and workers' meetings and party Central Committee, gorkom, and raykom bureaus and plenums.

The political education work of leading cadres is conducive to the development of the working people's production and social activeness and to the resolution of socioeconomic tasks facing the republic. Discipline has been reinforced and losses of working time and cadre turnover reduced in most collectives. The management of the agro-industrial complex is improving. Socialist pledges to increase the labor productivity growth rate by 1 percent over and above the plan and reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent are being implemented successfully. The national income growth rate exceeds the 5-year plan targets.

At the same time there are shortcomings and omissions in the activity of party organizations and leading cadres in the sphere of the working people's ideological and political education. As yet, not all leaders regard the participation in ideological work as their direct duty. The improvement of their ideological and theoretical knowledge is not being effectively monitored. Certain leading workers tolerate bureaucracy, personal immodesty, and arrogance, and abuse their official position.

Certain leaders fail to pay due attention to patriotic and international education. Problems of national relations and the molding of international consciousness are not studied at sufficient depth. A duly exacting attitude regarding the ideological and artistic standard of works of literature and art is not always adopted toward Communists who head cultural institutions and creative unions.

Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers rarely address young audiences, trade, public catering, consumer services, and health care collectives, or neighborhood units. Reports, discussions, and press articles sometimes lack specificity, cogency, and political pointedness. Certain economic leaders acting as propagandists take insufficient pains to prepare their lectures, and delegate this work to their deputies. Methods of individual educational work are not sufficiently utilized.

Pains are not taken everywhere to ensure that the growth in the working people's prosperity is accompanied by enhancement of their ideological, moral, and cultural standards. The educational impact of socialist competition, the team form of organization, and labor incentives are underestimated. Not all leaders adopt a highly responsible attitude to the fulfillment of state plans and pledges, or to the creation of the conditions necessary for highly productive labor and daily living. During the first 6 months of the year one enterprise in eight failed to honor contracts for output deliveries. Targets for saving raw and other materials are not being met. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan a lag has been allowed to build up in meat and milk purchases. Enterprises' subsidiary farms are developing extremely slowly.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations to eliminate the noted shortcomings. The resolution points out that the leading cadres' organizational and political activity must fully correspond to the tasks of improving developed socialism and to the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums. It is important that the Leninist style and traditions of day-to-day political work among the masses become an inner need for leaders at all levels.

They are called upon to constantly deepen the links between the party and the people, educate not merely by words but also by deeds -- by means of efficient labor organization, concrete concern for people, personal example, and their own moral image.

Party committees, primary party organizations, and leading cadres must skillfully utilize the rich arsenal of means, forms, and methods of organizational and ideological work to mobilize labor collectives for the comprehensive intensification of production, accelerated scientific and technical progress, and the implementation of the Food and the Energy Programs. More attention must be paid to questions of consumer goods production, the expansion of the service sphere, improving housing conditions, and providing better medical, cultural, and consumer services to the population.

The working people's more intensive class education must be regarded as one of the republic party organization's most important tasks. Efforts must be made to ensure that the content of political work among the masses accords more fully with people's enhanced level of consciousness and education. It is necessary to profoundly and intelligibly elucidate the party's economic and social policy and to convincingly propagandize the advantages of the socialist way of life. It is necessary to show clearly that the Estonian people's historical destiny is linked inseparably with the Soviet state's development and strengthening.

It is necessary to expose the slanderous fabrications of anti-Soviet ideological centers with cogent argument and to give a fitting rebuff to demagogues and malicious critics.

Propaganda and agitation must take into account the concrete conditions and specific features, characteristic of various population groups. Constant attention must be paid to the ideological, labor, and moral tempering of the young generation and to its military-patriotic education. The party must increase its influence on the scientific and artistic intelligentsia, and scientific and cultural figures must be involved more actively in mass political work.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations, and leading cadres must improve the education of the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 40th anniversary of the republic's liberation from Hitlerite fascism must be utilized extensively for this purpose. Leading cadres are instructed to persistently assimilate the experience of economic and educational activity accumulated in other union republics, and to bring the achievements of the USSR people's multinational culture within the reach of the population.

Republic party committees and primary party organizations must enhance the leading cadres' responsibility for the strict implementation of party decisions, for personal participation in political work among the working people, and for the educational consequences of economic activity. It is necessary to proceed from the premise that relations based on trust and sincerity can develop between a leader and his subordinates only when they see in him a model of efficiency, party principledness, honesty, and decency.

In cadre policy the party directive to combine trust with exactingness and to develop criticism and self-criticism must be unswervingly implemented. People who lack initiative and discipline, who, in V.I. Lenin's words, are "prone to replace action with discussion, who talk rather than work," must be got rid of. The training of skilled worker cadres drawn from the local population must be expanded and multinational collectives must be strengthened.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and party committees are instructed to persistently improve the ideological and theoretical education of leading cadres, to make them politically highly educated, and to mold in them the new way of economic thinking. For this purpose the potential of the party's VUZes, the Marxism-Leninism University, and refresher courses must be better utilized.

The reponsibility of party gorkom and raykom first secretaries for the work of the party-economic aktiv schools must be enhanced. The courses must be adapted to the students' practical needs in socially useful work, and they must be taught effective methods of management and political education, the rudiments of teaching practice, social psychology, and sociology. Cadres must be kept up to date regarding topical issues of party policy.

The CPSU Central Committee has emphasized that leading cadres have an important role to play in the implementation of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives and in the further development of socialist democracy. They must constantly rely on public organizations, listen to what the workers have to say, learn from the masses, consult them, head their practical proposals and critical remarks, and strive for their complete implementation. The principle of social justice must be unswervingly asserted everywhere and in everything; letters, requests, and complaints must be looked into attentively; and interviews with working people must be arranged at a time that suits them.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, party committees, primary party organizations, and leading cadres must step up the struggle against hooliganism, drunkenness, pilfering of socialist property, money-grubbing, and other offenses.

Newspaper, journal, radio, and television editorial staff must systematically generalize and propagandize the experience gained in the working people's class, patriotic, and international education, report on the multifaceted production and social activities of leaders -- the people in whom the party and state have placed their trust, reveal the causes of shortcomings in socioeconomic and ideological activity, and subject negative phenomena to principled criticism. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministries of Finance and of Communications, and the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting have been instructed to help the republic to strengthen the material base of its mass news and propaganda media.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROLE OF CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

PM081059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 84 Frist Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of Criticism"]

[Excerpts] V.I. Lenin once noted that "criticism is a revolutionary's duty." He urged people "not to be afraid of admitting their mistakes, not to be afraid of frequent, repeated work to correct them -- and we will arrive at the very summit." That was Lenin's understanding of criticism and self-criticism by which Communists have been and continue to be guided. That is one of our party's most important and abiding concerns.

We can cite the results of the last report and election campaign in the party organizations. The CPSU Central Committee noted with satisfaction that the meetings and conferences took place in an atmosphere of widely developed internal party democracy, the Communists' mutual demandingness and exactingness, and principled criticism and self-criticism. Some 3 million comments and proposals were voiced at them on many questions of party work, the development of the economy and culture, and the improvement of Soviet people's working and living conditions and the working people's communist education.

Of course, a critical word is only the start. Correct action is being taken in those party organizations that immediately place the comments and proposals voiced under strict control and persistently and purposefully seek their implementation.

The party is entering the period of preparation for its next, 27th, congress. "For us Communists," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "the preparation for the congress is a period of appraising and summing up what has been achieved, a period of actively consolidating everything positive we have achieved. It is also a time for drawing lessons from the errors we have made, for making a self-critical analysis of shortcomings and defining ways of overcoming them, and, above all, ways of resolving important new tasks."

The party teaches Communists and every Soviet person to be implacable toward everything that impedes our progress. Criticism and self-criticism are directed in our country against thriftlessness, an irresponsible attitude toward matters, and bureaucracy and formalism. Lack of initiative, or complacency, can be a serious shortcoming in a worker. Frequently, the force of inertia, verging on stagnation and conservatism, acts as a brake on our work. After all, an innovation certainly does not immediately blaze a trial for itself. It is the abiding function of criticism and self-criticism to help assert what is new and progressive.

Our party, state organs, labor collectives, and the broad public have recently stepped up the struggle against such phenomena as the squandering of state funds, deception, the abuse of official position, embezzlement, and bribery. This is not a temporary campaign but a course which will be steered unconditionally. There is not and cannot be any leniency for anyone here.

That is why even greater responsibility and demandingness are required of leaders, as are constant attention toward these issues on the part of the party organizations, labor collectives, and all Soviet people, and effective work by the organs of people's control, law and order, and justice. It is essential to sharpen the struggle against instances of this kind.

Of course, criticism is not honey. It is a bitter medicine that is unpleasant to take. But you have to know how to take it correctly! A correct attitude toward criticism is an indicator of a cadres' maturity, evidence of a normal, healthy microclimate in the collective. Conversely, any type of suppression of criticism or persecution because of it signals that there is something seriously wrong requiring immediate intervention and radical measures.

L. Kukharskaya, a worker at the "Dzhizakstroy" Trust, frequently raised the question of deception and padded data in this organization. She was right to raise it, because negative phenomena here had become increasingly widespread. In the past 3 years alone, as it later emerged, the figures for construction and installation work were exaggerated by R5 million and those for commodity output by R12 million. But how did the trust leaders react to this justified criticism? Did they take any measures to put the deception to an end? No, they took steps to rid themselves of this inconvenient person. Kukharskaya was dismissed and was accused of neither more nor less than...sabotage. And only the intervention of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, as PRAVDA has reported, helped to restore justice for her. It is also right that L. Terman, manager of the "Dzhizakstroy" Trust, and I. Rasulov, secretary of the party committee, have been expelled from the party and dismissed from their posts. Criminal proceedings have been brought against them and others guilty of exaggerating data.

There is no doubt that criticism and self-criticism, that tested weapon in the struggle against shortcomings and tried method of educating cadres, will help both our accelerated advance toward our cherished goals and the assertion of a Leninist style of work in all sectors.

IDEOLOGICAL PROPAGANDA AIMED AT SOCIALIST YOUTH

LD081519 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "The Ideological Struggle and Theoretical-Ethical Education of the Young."]

[Text] Imperialism is issuing diatribes, unprecedented in their concentrated strength, against the socialist system of society and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The young generation of the socialist countries often stand in the forefront of the ideological subversion of Western propaganda. Attempts are being made to exploit the psychological peculiarities of the young or, as Konstantin Chernenko put it, the fact that the young do not know from their own personal experiences the serious trials and tribulations of the class struggle and wars. These are the conditions in which the real face of imperialism is shown to its fullest, namely, its hatred of the socialist system.

At present, the young form nearly half the population in the socialist countries. These youths have grown up under conditions of peace and growing prosperity. Socialism has guaranteed for the young the right to education and work, as well as the right of participation in directing state and social affairs.

All this does not mean, of course, that in their search for their proper place in society the young do not encounter problems and difficulties. The choice of one's career is no easy task. The young strive to exploit their own abilities to the fullest. For this reason, it is extremely important that they should not make a mistake in choosing a profession. They should find the kind of work that is in harmony with their interests and opportunities. These are real and true problems, the solution of which -- and let me repeat this -- is not always easy. These tasks are made more difficult by the fact that this is the age when the young become adults from society's view point. Their social, political, ideological and other views take shape during this period. It is during these years that they are most responsive to whatever is new and they literally gulp down all ideas.

All this is observed by the enemies of the principles of socialism, who attempt to gain influence over the intellectual life of the young. The efforts of the centers of ideological subversion are directed at exerting influence not so much on the intellect as on the imagination of the young, in other words, they arouse certain social feelings and a certain mood.

We could mention several basic trends which Western centers of ideological subversion are endeavoring to use to influence the young of the socialist countries. These include propagating the bourgeois way of life and slandering the historical experience of older generations. They attempt to discredit the leading role of the Communist Party in socialist society and try to render the young apolitical. They attack communist and socialist youth organizations and provide backing for various nationalistic, religious and other prejudices. The falsification of the role of the party and the socialist organizations of the young has been accentuated in this propaganda.

It is typical that bourgeois ideologists do not openly call for the replacement of socialism by capitalism. Rather, they propagate various alternative concepts and prescriptions for supposedly improving socialism. They do this to blacken the line taken by the communist and workers' parties. They try to inculcate in people's minds the view that real socialism can only be brought into being if the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist Party is abandoned. Socialism, as they say, should be free of such basic principles as democratic centralism, socialist internationalism, and so forth.

Bourgeois propaganda claims that the endeavors of the young are identical in every country, regardless of what sociopolitical system a country belongs to. They claim this with the conscious obejctive of imprinting the false concept of a so-called youth society on the minds of the young. In other words, they restrict their range of interests to the issues of consumption, relations between the sexes, and how to spend one's leisure time. The global purpose of this is to render the young apolitical and to exclude them from the stage of the ideological struggle and to attribute all their problems in life to the conflict between fathers and sons, that is to say, the conflict between generations.

Lenin pointed out that the art of bourgeois politicians was directed at deceiving the masses. Inexperienced people, not well-versed in politics, often fall victim to this. For this reason the political education of the working people is an important task and, with regard to the young, it is of colossal significance. What should people living in socialist society be like? These were the questions Vladimir Ilich Lenin dealt with in one of his memorable speeches at the third Komsomol Congress in Moscow in 1920. Lenin considered the development of communist morality to be the most important part in the education and training of the young. Lenin presented this idea in the following way to the Komsomol Congress delegates: We say that our morality is subservient to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat.

Our morality arises out of the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat. Our morality is designed to ensure that human society reaches a higher phase, free of exploitation.

Our morality follows from the interests of the proletariat's class struggle. Our morality serves human society's advance to a higher level, that it should be freed from exploitation. Such an explanation of morality naturally meets with the resistance of those who would like to justify and make permanent the capitalist order. For this very reason, with regard to the tasks connected with the education of the present young generation, the socialist countries' youth organizations first and foremost wage a struggle against those phenomena that burgeon in the soil of exploitation and are spread by bourgeois propaganda, that is, against spiritual [words indistinct], petit bourgeois mentality and parasitism. We say that a person belongs to the community when he satisfies his own natural [word indistinct] self-realizational endeavors and needs in a way that does not oppose other people, the entire society.

Love of the homeland is inseparable from the concept of communist morality. This is not an abstract feeling, but one that is expressed in a very concrete manner. Above all, it is conscientious work done for the benefit of the socialist homeland; activity carried out in the interest of strengthening the economic greatness of the homeland. This, essentially, is the most realistic contribution of the young generation to the struggle waged to safeguard peace.

Now, when the foreign policy of the imperialist powers and the bourgeois propaganda which serves it strive more and more to undermine the unity of the countries belonging to the socialist community, young peoples' education in the spirit of proletarian socialist internationalism is extremely timely. In our day, the federation, friendship and cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries is a decisive factor in safeguarding and consolidating peace. To further strengthen our unity -- this is the task of the current and future generations.

SHESTOPALOV ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION TROOPS AKTIV

PM081312 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Senior Lieutenant I. Ivanyuk: "Meeting of Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of USSR Defense Ministry construction and billeting organs has been held to discuss party organizations' tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." A report was delivered by Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units' political directorate.

The report and speeches by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops; Colonel General M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Comrades A. Aleksandrov, N. Gryaznov, I. Martynov, A. Kukil, and I. Savotikov spoke of measures to implement CPSU Central Committee resolutions and increase party and Komsomol organizations' combativeness and mentioned the frontranking work experience amassed by political organs and party committees to step up the influence of Communists in all construction and youth education components. V. Krivoshein, a CPSU Central Committee official, and A. Opekunov, secretary of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, took part in the work of the party aktiv meeting.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS ORENBURG, ALTAY, BASHKIR ASSR

LD081502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, visited Orenburg Oblast, Altay Kray, and the Bashkir ASSR from 3 to 8 August.

During his meetings with workers at industrial and agricultural enterprises, leaders of party and administrative bodies and representatives of public organizations, there was discussion on further intensifying production, increasing labor productivity, lowering costs and improving the quality of products, and on a more rational use of state resources and an increase in initiative and efficiency in light of the demands of the February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums and Comrade Chernenko's speeches.

Comrade Vorotnikov inquired about the progress achieved in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks, the construction of housing, social and cultural projects, consumer goods production, trade, work on improving the standard of farming and the fields' yield, land improvement construction, and the role of local soviets in speeding up economic development.

Comrade Vorotnikov held conversations at obkoms and the kraykom with members of the obkom and kraykom bureaus and with the party and administrative aktiv.

COMPARISON ON TENDRYAKOV OBITUARY SIGNATORIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 8 August First Edition published on page 6 the obituary of the writer V.F. Tendryakov. The PRAVDA obituary supplies the following signatories to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 7 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 19: "V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, and others."

CHASE, ARREST OF BORDER VIOLATOR REPORTED

PM080947 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 August publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word undated report from the southern border by correspondent V. Ardayev headlined "Chase."

Ardayev gives a detailed account of the tracking of a border violator by a group of border guards from the post under the command of Lieutenant Mikheyev, describing the chase through desert landscape with temperatures above 100 degrees. Finally, the report describes the violator's arrest, noting that he was "about 50 years old" and was carrying a "thick bundle" containing "a large sum of Soviet money."

"we are always pleased to see our guests and friends. Our borders are open to them. However, they are shut tight against foes, and it is time this was remembered forever," the report states.

CPSU PARTY CONTROL COMMITTEE REPRIMANDS OFFICIALS

PM080955 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 5 August carries on page 2 a 700-word unattributed report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee" which describes a Party Control Committee meeting held to discuss the results of government resolutions on the use of compressed natural gas as a motor fuel. The report notes that "appropriate measures have not been taken by the ministries concerned to fulfill the USSR Council of Ministers' resolutions on this question of major economic and social significance."

The report notes that "F. Gaynullin, a CPSU member and former USSR deputy gas industry minister, was reprimanded by the CPSU Central Party Control Committee for serious shortcomings in his work, which led to a disruption of the schedule for preparing planning and estimate documentation for and providing equipment to gas refueling stations under construction. S. Pliskanovskiy, a CPSU member and first deputy minister of the Ukrainian SSR Ferrous Metallurgy Industry, was also reprimanded for the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the target for providing truck plants with gas containers, and for a lack of organizational ability in resolving questions of planning and building a shop for the production of containers at the Novomoskovskiy Pipe Plant."

UZBEK PARTY DISCUSSES NEGATIVE EVENTS, MEDIA'S ROLE

LD091054 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Republican mass news and propaganda media workers held a conference at the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [CPUz] Central Committee on 26 July. The conference discussed how the requirements of the July 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being implemented and the duties of the press arising from the 16th CPUz Central Committee Plenum.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the CPUz Central Committee read a report.

The participants of the conference unanimously (?agreed) with the resolutions of the 16th CPUz Central Committee Plenum and their principled position concerning the negative events and tendencies taking place in the republic and the cases of party life that retreat from Leninist standards. It was stressed in the conference that press workers should be true combatants and faithful helpers of the republican party organizations in implementing the measures determined by the plenum.

The main criterion in appraising the work of each editorial office today is: how does it support and publicize new and truly front-ranking experiences; how does it uncover shortcomings, reveal unsuitable work methods, and participate in the key tasks set by the party? If one is to speak in this manner, the speakers pointed out, then all mass media does not measure up to this criterion. In republican press, television and radio programs, only successes receive frequent high praise, while shortcomings and inefficiencies in work often go unmentioned.

The press should take up a more active position in the implementation of the most important points of the socioeconomic program. This applies, above all, to leading sectors of the national economy, to supervision of fulfillment of pledges for carrying out Food and Energy Program tasks, improving cotton cultivation and enhancing the quality of industrial production.

The task of profoundly and systematically analyzing the cardinal problems of economy, scientific-technical progress in industrial and agricultural production and its intensification, increasing labor productivity, and use of all existing reserves faces press workers. Speakers pointed out that publicizing front ranking experience is one of the most important sources of raising effectiveness of production, and stressed that newspapers, television and radio must resolutely expose lagging collectives and criticize those who should be blamed for not fulfilling plans and pledges and for mismanagement and waste. Press workers must more resolutely oppose the various kinds of negative phenomena in our life and work for their elimination; must concern themselves with the creation of an atmosphere in collectives that will promote the development of a high level of exactingness and strict responsibility of each person for the task entrusted to him.

The conference participants gave the assurance that by pursuing the course determined by the 16th CPUz Central Committee Plenum, mass media and propaganda workers would better fulfill the lofty plan entrusted to them by the party and would enhance their role in raising working people in the communist spirit in their implementation of the 5-year plan economic and social tasks.

Comrade Baklanov, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

Comrades Osetrov, second secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, and Abdullayeva, secretary of the CPUz Central Committee participated in the conference.

SOVIET DISSIDENTS ARRESTED IN RAID ON MEETING

NC090840 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, Aug 9 (AFP) -- About fifty Soviet dissidents were arrested yesterday at a meeting of a group campaigning for dialogue with the United States, a founder member of the group said here today.

Vlandimir Brodsky said police raided an apartment where the group "for the establishment of trust between the Soviet Union and the United States" was meeting. They rounded up members and a number of young people who had come along with the aim of joining the organization, founded in 1982.

Mr Brodsky said people were released after questioning, but he did not know how many were still being held. He added that two members, Kiril Popov and Alexander Rubchenko, were threatened with internment in a psychiatric hospital.

Most founder members of the group are either jail, in internal exile in the provinces, or in hospitals.

In early June, eight members of the organization ran into trouble with police for asking permission to collect signatures in Moscow streets in favour of a U.S.-Soviet summit.

PRAVDA ITEMIZES CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 11

PM081254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 11th issue of Kommunist, the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal, has been published.

It publishes an account of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People."

It carries an editorial entitled "The Socialist Social Climate," K.U. Chernenko's foreword to his book of speeches and articles published by the Pergamon Press, and an article entitled "An Effective Means of Educating Soviet People" by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first depty chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The journal features the rubrics "At the Front Line of the 11th 5-year Plan" and "Horizons of Science."

The "Realities of our Era" section features M. Dugersuren's article "For Strengthening Peace and Security in Asia," and other articles. The Journal prints book reviews, a survey of mail over the past half-year, and other items.

CPSU DECISION ON LENINGRAD BK INITIATIVE

PM081302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee; On the Work Conducted by Leningrad Obkom To Step Up the Intensification of the Economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan by Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work conducted by Leningrad Obkom to step up intensification of the economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan by accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The resolution that was adopted notes the importance of the Leningrad Oblast party organization's initiative to elaborate a terrirorial and sectorial program for intensifying the economy through the acclerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into the economy of Leningrad City and Oblast. The program is aimed at significantly improving production efficiency in the 12th 5-Year Plan via the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, the better utilization of the existing production, scientfic, and technical potential, comprehensive mechanization and automation, and the extensive utilization of new equipment and progressive technological processes.

The implementation of the measures outlined in the program will make it possible to accelerate the rate of economic development and labor productivity and thereby secure the entire increase in production volume in the 12th 5-Year Plan and reduce the proportion of workers employed in manual and auxiliary operations. Measures to intensify the policy of thrift and improve equipment and techniques will ensure a reduction in material-intensiveness and prime cost of output. Serious attention has been devoted to radically improving output quality, and it is planned to reach the standard of the best domestic and world achievements in most types of output.

The CPSU Central Committee sees all this as an effective way of implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the fundamental directives on the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

When preparing plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the long term, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and ministries and departments are instructed to make use of the Leningrad experience of elaborating and implementing effective ways of organizing production, introducing automated systems for various purposes involving the extensive use of computer equipment, and planning and administering scientific and technical progress in a major territorial-production complex.

It was decided to hold a seminar conference in Leningrad in the first half of 1985 to exchange work experience in the sphere of production intensification through the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology. The experience that has been accumulated in creating showcase automated production facilities, shops, and sections in Leningrad enterprises in order to train leading cadres and specialists must be widely utilized.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR Academy of Sciences were instructed to ensure scientific methodological leadership of and control over the implementation of the elaboration and practical fulfillment of the program's targets.

Leningrad Obkom was instructed to channel the organizational and political work of party gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations into implementing the target of the planned program as an important means of boosting the economy and increasing its efficiency in the 12th 5-Year Plan and mobilizing labor collectives in every possible way to unconditionally fulfill the plans and adopted socialist pledges for 1984 and successfully complete the current 5-year plan.

The union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms were instructed to focus the attention of labor collectives on developing intensive plans of economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan. They must mobilize the working people to search for additional reserves for increasing production, improving labor productivity, saving material and financial resources, and reducing output prime cost and improving its quality. They must make more active use of the potential for stepping up the intensification of production through the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

YAROSLAVL OFFICIAL ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

PM081753 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 4 August publishes on page 2 under the heading "Under Targeted Programs" a 2,400-word article by V. Gorulev, secretary of the Yaroslavl Obkom, on the role of local organs in technical and economic development, noting that "if you consider that management of industry is mainly concentrated in the hands of the central organs, the difficulty of party influence on its development at regional level becomes obvious." The experience of the Yaroslavl Obkom, Gorulev continues, led it to create "a public methods coordination [koordinatsionno-metodicheskiy] council to improve production efficiency and quality of work in the oblast's enterprises and organizations."

Sections of this council have drafted "regional scientific and technical programs" for the oblast which, Gorulev says, are helping to make "the speediest use of existing opportunities for accelerating scientific and technical progress at the oblast's enterprises." Gorulev goes on to give specific examples of such programs, while pointing out that it is also important to resolve social development problems: "Each enterprise drafts a comprehensive plan for retooling and for social development for the 5-year plan." This plan, which "becomes the basis for forming annual plans," makes it possible "to correctly define the priority avenues for the development of the region's economy and to link their implementation in greater depth with material-technical and manpower resources and local capital construction capacities."

The council, Gorulev continues, also organizes conferences and seminars for the exchange of information. Work is under way to train cadres for the new technology, he asserts, also mentioning the importance of monitoring the implementation of the council's programs. "I think," he concludes, "that we should develop by every means possible the practice of drafting comprehensive regional plans for a 5-year period and for each year."

WIDER USE OF SHCHEKINO METHOD NECESSARY

LD082119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 8 Aug 84

["Lenin University of the Millions" program of replies to listeners' questions, presented by PRAVDA Editorial Board member Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Parfenov]

[Excerpt] Here is a letter from a labor veteran, Comrade Sukharev, from the town of Kalinin: Some 12 years ago when I was still working in Kalinin, as well as in other towns in the country, the Shchekino method of raising labor productivity was in active use. Now much is being written and spoken in our country of the movement for the above-plan growth of labor productivity by no less than 1 percent. Thus, the need to raise this indicator in every possible way has not been taken off the agenda. In that case, why is it then that less use is being made now of the method of the Shchekino chemical workers, which has justified itself?

I raised your question, Comrade Sukharev, at the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. And this is the reply I received:

The Shchekino chemical workers' method is at present being used fairly widely in the country. By the beginning of 1983 its main elements were being applied by enterprises at which 70 percent of all industrial production personnel are employed. In 1982 alone -- evidently more recent figures are not available -- at these enterprises, the work of almost 250,000 people and a wages fund of more than R400 million were saved. Some 1.5 million people, or more than 10 percent of workers with a time system of payment, and also engineers and employees, are receiving additional payment for combining trades and widening manning zones. Thus, this patriotic movement is alive and developing, bringing into its orbit more and more new enterprises and sectors of the national economy.

However, in my view, over the 15 years it would have been possible to achieve an even greater return from the Shchekino method. After all, only 10 percent of workers are receiving additional payment for combining trades. This in itself shows reserves of this progressive method are still unused. The Shchekino method is developing only when the collective is tirelessly renewing working places, is boldly liquidating obsolete ones and is more fully utilizing during 24 hours those places where highly productive equipment is in operation. Hence, we see the link between the Shchekino chemical workers' method and the younger movement of the Dnepropetrovsk combine builders who are reducing obsolete working places on the basis of their certification. By widening the manning zone of equipment the Shchekino workers were the first to dispense with the narrow specialization of workers and persistently formed collectives and shifts from among people capable of manning an entire group of related units. Consequently, the method developed in Shchekino has essentially speeded up the large-scale development of team forms of work organization.

In conclusion, Comrade Sukharev, it should be said that for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the year and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period, it is necessary to make an even wider use of the Shchekino chemical workers' experience, and of other progressive methods aimed at fulfilling plans with fewer workers, employees and engineering and technical staff.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON BAM'S REGIONAL IMPORTANCE

LD081528 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1145 GMT on 8 August, in a program entitled "The Economic Development of the BAM Zone," carries a 15-minute interview by correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets with Nikolay Makarovich Syngur, economic sciences candidate of a USSR Gosplan subdepartment.

Syngur states that the bulk of the country's natural wealth, albeit underdeveloped, is located in the east of the country, primarily in Siberia. A principal reason holding back the development of Siberian and Far Eastern natural resources has been and remains for many regions the inadequate level of transport services in this territory. Construction of the BAM is eliminating this problem in a major part of eastern Siberia and the Far East. The BAM's importance lies in that it passes through new underveloped regions, it is a major economic project for the zone adjacent to it, and it creates conditions for the development of other branches of the economy in this zone, making the natural resources here accessible. There are no time limits set for the period between commissioning the railway line and the economic development of the adjacent zone. Only Ust-Kut Rayon and, to a greater extent, Komsomolsk-Na-Amure are adequately developed economically at the moment. The remainder is virtually totally underdeveloped.

The BAM zone embraces a total area of 1.5 million square meters, Syngur continues. The climate is severe; permafrost and seismic instability render it unfavorable for economic activity and everyday life. Winter in the western section lasts 210-230 days and in the east, 170-180 days, and temperatures can go down to -50 degrees celsius. Many innovations have been used in overcoming construction problems on the BAM, including new designs for bridge supports and foundations. A scientific council was set up in 1974 under the USSR Academy of Sciences to coordinate research work. This council coordinates the work of over 200 scientific departments in the country, and has specified the order of priority and economic efficiency in the development of major mineral deposits. Syngur states that various union republican ministries have assumed responsibility for drafting BAM town designs, but great care must be taken to avoid upsetting the vulnerable natural balance in the BAM zone and to prevent pollution. Violation of the soil and rock conditions can cause thawing of permafrost, and the construction of mining enterprises and town-building can cause pollution from industrial waste. To this end the scientific council has set up an environmental protection section. All plans and projects are submitted to Gosplan for approval and long-term plans have been endorsed for the period up to 1990.

At the moment the most developed branch of industry is the timber industry. With the BAM commissioning, new high-quality forest areas will be made accesible, mainly in Irkutsk Oblast, Khabarovsk Kray and in northern Amur Oblast. New forestry enterprises will be set up here and the Amur Paper Pulp-Cardboard combine will be expanded. The coal industry will have the task of not only supplying fuel to the zone's consumers and to other regions in the Far East, but also of supplying exports to countries in the Pacific basin, apart from Japan. The South Yakutsk territorial production complex is the main base for the mining of coking coal. An open-cast pit for the mining of 13 million metric tons of coal per year is being built here at Neryungri, along with a GRES and an enrichment factory with a 9 million metric ton capacity. South Yakut ASSR will provide the bulk of the coal in the BAM zone in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plan periods. Other deposits will be commissioned, such as the Denisovskaya mine in South Yakutiya and in the Bureinskiy basin in Khabarovsk Kray.

Tin mining will be increased at Khabarovsk Kray enterprises; new works for the production of copper are envisaged based on the large Udokan deposit. Apatite ore will be based on the Seligdarskoye deposit in South Yakutiya. Asbestos will be produced at the Molodezhnoye deposit and non-chlorine potassium fertilizer from the potassium-aluminum resources of the Synnyrskoye deposit in the Buryat ASSR. Major metallurgical enterprises will be set up based on the reserves of coking coal and iron ore in South Yakutiya, Syngur details.

Syngur concludes that auxiliary and service industries' development is to be speeded up -- in the chemical industry for the production of mineral fertilizers; in power generation based on coal and water resources; and in the production of construction materials from the Molodezhnoye asbestos deposit. Industrial units and territorial complexes will be the main method of industrial organization, specializing in the production of specific output.

CSA SUMS UP COUNTRY'S HARVEST PROGRESS

LD090156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] In the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes grain and leguminous crops have been reaped on 43 million hectares. Grain crops have been threshed on an area in excess of 37 million hectares. The havesting is being carried out in 56 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, in all oblasts of the Ukraine, and in 13 oblasts of Kazakhstan. Harvesting of grain has been completed in the Northern Caucasus Zone and south and southeast Ukraine. Mass harvesting is under way in the forest-steppe regions in Ukraine, Belorussia, the Soviet Baltic Republics, and many zones of the RSFSR. Machine operators of Turgay and North Kazakhstan Oblasts in Kazakhstan have begun harvesting.

The task of reaping and preserving everything grown in fields is set before all the workers of the agro-industrial complex.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Azerbaijan are good examples of harvest organization and grain procurement. Many farms of this republic have overfulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state. Farmers of Don, Stavropol, Crimea, and Odessa Oblasts have successfully fulfilled tasks on deliveries of strong wheat.

Reaping of leguminous crops used for food and feed purposes has been carried out on 3.5 million hectares.

Ukrainian machine operators have begun harvesting groat crops. Farms of the Ukraine have begun mass flax pulling. This work has also begun in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the Soviet Baltic Republics.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue harvesting potatoes, vegetables, berries, and fruits. This produce is being sent to shops and for processing.

While carrying out harvesting, the farmers are laying down the foundation of the 1985 fields. Winter crops have been sown on the area of 370,000 hectares. Machine operators of Orenburg, Saratov, Kursk, Omsk, and many other oblasts have prepared well for this work. However, the farms of Bryansk, Vologda, Yaroslavl, and Vladimir Oblasts, where conditions are now optimal for sowing, are too slow in preparing the soil.

The time has come for field cultivation in preparation for spring sowing: Autumn plowing has been carried out on 3.5 million hectares, which is considerably more than by this time last year.

We have been reporting USSR Central Statistical Administration data.

CARRIER ROCKET LAUNCHINGS END; SEA LANES REOPEN

LD090924 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 9 Aug 84

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- TASS is authorised to state that, as the planned launchings of carrier rockets have been completed, the area of the Pacific with the boundary being a circumference with a radius of 150 nautical miles and the centre having the coordinates of 18 degrees one minute northern latitude and 179 degress 37 minutes western longitude, announced closed on August 6, 1984, is free for shipping and air traffic as of August 9, 1984.

COSMONAUTS MAKE SIXTH SPACE WALK OF MISSION

LD081714 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the mission control center: Leonid Kizim, commander of the crew who man an orbiting complex consisting of the scientific research station Salyut-7 and the spaceship Soyuz T-11, and flight engineer Vladimir Solovyev made their sixth space walk today in accordance with the program of their mission aloft.

They opened the hatch and stepped out of the station at 12 hours 46 minutes Moscow time.

The cosmonauts removed part of the heat insulation cover on the back of the service module and shut off a pipe in the fuel line with a special device.

Before getting back inside the station, the spacemen dismantled a fragment of the solar battery panel for its subsequent specialist analysis back on earth.

After carrying out all planned operations, the crew commander and the flight engineer returned to the station. Their extra-vehicular activity lasted for five hours.

Researcher Cosmonaut Oleg Atkov, who stayed put inside while his teammates were out, monitored the operation of the on-board systems and the condition of his comrades. The state of the crew members' health is good.

The successful completion of the difficult multistage assembly operations in outer space has been made possible by the prior development of methods to perform them, the designing and manufacture of special-purpose tools and the cosmonauts' training on the station's mockup in a water pool simulating conditions of zero gravity.

It is the first time ever that cosmonauts have made six space walks for a total of 22 hours 50 minutes in the course of one expedition, spending the time out to fulfil challenging assembly operations.

The experience gained by the Soviet cosmonauts and specialists in the process of carrying out unique extra-vehicular operations will be used in developing and using orbital scientific research complexes.

FLIGHT DIRECTOR SPEAKS ABOUT WORK IN OPEN SPACE

LD082101 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent asked twice Hero of the Soviet Union Valeriy Ryumin, the director of the flight, to comment on the work of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev in open space:

[Begin video recording: Correspondent A. Galkin interviewing Ryumin in the control room at flight control center] [Galkin] Valeriy Viktorovich, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Soloyev spent 5 hours working in space today. What did they do during their space walk?

[Ryumin] During these 5 hours the crew left the transfer compartment, passed across the entire station to the rear of the service compartment, opened up heat insulation panels on the back of the service compartment and used a special device to shut off one of the pipes of the reserve system of the engine installation. It should be mentioned that this device was delivered by the visiting crew that recently completed its work on the station. The crew did not make special preparations for this work on earth.

[Galkin] You mean the Mayak crew?

[Ryumin] Yes, the Mayak crew. Apart from delivering this device and the tool, the visiting crew told the Mayak crew about all the technology of this work and demonstrated it on a special fragment. I consider this work to be unique. We have never carried out such complex work in open space before.

That was one part of the work. The second part was not connected with the engine installation. The crew used another special instrument to cut out a panel, a fragment of a solar battery panel, so that the processes of aging the degradation of solar batteries can be analyzed on earth. There are many factors which we cannot reproduce on earth for various reasons. Therefore, we want to obtain a "live" piece of solar battery so that a qualitative analysis can be carried out in terrestrial conditions. The fragment which has been cut out will return to earth with the crew. [end recording]

NEW SATELLITE COSMOS 1589 LAUNCHED 8 AUG

LD090643 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, "Cosmos-1589" on August 8, 1984.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 116 minutes, maximum distance from the Earth's surface (apogee) -- 1,523 km, minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 1,500 km, inclination of the orbit -- 82.6 degrees.

In addition to the scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for precise measurement of the orbit elements, radio telemetry system for transmitting information about the work of instruments and scientific equipment to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. The coordination and computer centre is processing the in-coming information.

GEOLOGY MINISTER REVIEWS PROSPECTING ACTIVITY

LD081239 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- The volume of geological prospecting in the USSR has grown by 20 per cent and that of deep drilling by 15 per cent over the three years of the current five year plan period (1981-1985), Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, minister of geology of the USSR, writes in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA today. Mesoscale geological study of the country's territory is being completed; about 30 per cent of the territory is now covered by large-scale geological survey. In all, 385 deposits of economic minerals were prepared for commercial development in 1981-1983.

Large deposits of coking and power coals with aggregate reserves of 11,400 million tons have been prospected. On their basis the construction of mines and quarries with an aggregate productivity of 156 million tons of coal a year is ensured. Prospecting for deposits of raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers successfully proceeds in new areas: phosphorites in Uzbekistan (Central Asia) and Estonia (Soviet Baltic Republic), apatites in Yakutia (Siberia) and in the Ukraine, and potassium salts in Irkutsk region (Siberia).

Unique data on the structure, composition and physical state of the earliest formations in the plutonic horizons of the earth's continental crust have been obtained. Theoretical foundations for superdeep drilling and for fundamentally new technical means for drilling to a depth of 10-15 km have been created.

Touching upon the prospects for the development of the branch, the minister points out that the volume of geological prospecting is increased by 7.5 per cent in 1984 as compared with 1983. Almost 3.9 million metres of deep-drilling wells are to be bored -- eight per cent more than in 1983; about 23 million metres of core-drilling wells are to be bored and 300,000 metres of underground mine workings are to be driven.

Transition is being effected from the study of the plutonic structure of the earth's interior by drilling isolated wells and by making geophysical sections in individual areas to systematic study of the plutonic structure of the entire territory of the country. Provision is made for the creation of a system of mutually dovetailed regional geophysical sections based on superdeep and deep wells.

Standard models for tectonosphere are to be determined for regions with different geodynamical situations, including those for main oil-and-gas and ore-bearing areas and of the country as a whole. One of the key problems, Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy writes, is to create fundamentally new geophysical means for prospecting for economic minerals on the basis of achievements of allied sciences, in particular, the development of equipment for direct prospecting for deposits of economic minerals.

FURTHER COMPUTER DESIGN SYSTEM USE APPROVED

LD081804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] At its regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved measures prepared by the USSR Council of Ministers for the creation of automatic design systems and their use in the national economy. Here is our commentary.

Viktor Dyunin, economic observer of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, is at the microphone:

The introduction of automatic design systems is certainly not a purely technical matter, as it might seem at first. This is a large-scale problem. In many respects it is a management and economic problem. The very term automatic planning system does not mean very much to non-specialists, but it has been used by people involved in science and technology for quite a long time. It has even come to be abbreviated to SAPR, from the first letters of the words. What is a SAPR? It cannot be explained in two words. A SAPR is a complex of computer devices, communications equipment, and automatic drawing machines. However, this definition is not a full one. One needs to add that it is a complex which not only takes design decisions, but also engineering and economic decisions, and transmits them in the form of programs and punched tape for the output of the final product.

At the Leningrad Zhdanov Shipyard a computer designed the technology for the manufacture of a ro-ro container carrier. It produced all the necessary blueprints and mathematical calculations for numerically programed machine tools. Over 20 SAPRs are operating within the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry. They are used to design electric motors, transformers and automatic circuit-breakers. SAPRs already produce designs for motor vehicles, rolling mills, computers, coal mines, factories and even new towns.

What are the benefits? Here is a small example. Let us take the automatic die system. Using the manual method, so to speak, it took 130 hours to design one die for the stamping of components. The electronic designer carries out this work almost 20 times more quickly. The overall economic effect from the introduction of SAPR systems in the electrical engineering industry will be about 30 million roubles this year. The creation and use of SAPR systems is a vital necesssity. During the last 10 years the number of specialists working on the design of new equipment and technology has incereased by 50 percent, but the return on their work has increased only slightly. The drawing board itself is holding up progress. At the moment there are extremely few SAPR systems compared with the demand for them. Since the beginning of the sixties various organizations and ministries have made only disunited efforts to introduce these systems. The measures approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo envisage the concentration of manpower and resources in this area. One of the main reasons for the delay in the use of SAPR systems was the shortage of specialists capable of putting computer equipment at the service of the engineer and of using it effectively. This situation is changing. Within the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry alone, about 1,000 engineers and technicians every year are now starting to undergo training as future users of SAPR systems. These systems will bring about a true revolution in production.

WW II VIEWED AS TURNING POINT IN MANKIND'S FATE

PM081149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Major General Professor S. Tyushkevich under the rubric "Defending Socialism: Historical Experience and the Present Day": "Historical Watershed in Mankind's Fate" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In connection with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is inaugurating a new rubric -- "Defending Scoialism: Historical Experience and the Present Day." Articles revealing the worldwide historical importance and main sources of the victory, the results and lessons of the war, the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, and the CPSU's role as the organizer and inspirer of victory over the enemy will be published under this rubric.

Our country's working people and Army and Navy servicemen are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War as a great holiday for all the people. The hearts of all Soviet people responded warmly to the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of the victory which reveals its worldwide historic importance, the sources and lessons of the war, and ways out of today's complex and explosive international situation. The time which has elapsed since 9 May 1945 has no power over the great event accomplished on that day. The victory has become part of the consciousness of the Soviet people and the peoples of other countries forever. And the further the war years recede into history, the more fully and clearly we see the worldwide and historic importance of the victory and the majesty of the heroic deed of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in defending socialist gains in the struggle against the enemy, and the more profoundly meaningful the Soviet Union's place in the modern era and its role as the vanguard of social progress becomes.

The Great Patriotic War has gone down in history as the Soviet people's battle -- unprecedented in its scale and ferocity -- against imperialism's most reactionary strike force -- Hitlerite fascism, which has set its sights on destroying the world's first socialist state and establishing world supremacy. It resulted in a total, crushing rout of the enemy. Showing unprecedented courage and heroism, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party protected the socialist motherland's freedom and independence and defended the cause of October and the gains of socialism. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" points out, they made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to liberating the peoples of Europe from fascist servitude, and to saving world civilization, and carried out their patriotic and international duty with honor. This was a victory of progress over reaction, of humanism over barbarity, and of socialism over imperialist obscurantism.

The Great Patriotic War was an integral part of World War II. But a very important, decisive part. Having begun World War II as an ordinary imperialist predator attacking neighboring countries, German fascism had a longer-term aim which it was preparing to achieve as imperialism's strike detachment: to wipe out the world center of socialism -- the Soviet Union -- and to stop the process of transition from capitalism to socialism begun by Great October. Hitler and his clique attached paramount importance to the crushing of the Soviet Union and looked upon it as a general prerequisite for implementing the entire program of establishing world domination.

The goal set by the aggressor ran counter to the fundamental direction of historical development. It reflected the interests of the most reactionary imperialist forces and embodied the aggressive essence of historically doomed capitalism. Conversely, the Soviet Union's political goals in the just war of liberation against fascist Germany were in accordance with social progress and reflected its needs and the vital interests not only of the Soviet people but of the working people of all other countries too. These goals, as well as being socialism, were inherently generally democratic in nature and therefore formed the basis on which the efforts of many peoples were united in achieving victory.

What would have awaited our country, its people, and other countries and peoples if the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces had not managed to halt and utterly rout the fascist German invaders. Enslavement by fascism, the physical extermination of tens of hundreds of millions of people, the downfall of many states, and the destruction of civilization. That this did not happen was greatly to the credit of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. The entire worldwide historic importance of our victory lies first and foremost in saving the peoples from the threat of fascist enslavement.

Having suffered the mightiest strikes of Hitlerite Germany's war machine, the Soviet Armed Forces stopped it and then inflicted a crushing defeat on it. The facts attest that the Soviet-German front was the decisive front of World War II. The main military forces of the fascist bloc states were concentrated on it. It was there that the main battles took place whose consequence was the downfall of the Hiterites' military-political plans and strategic doctrines.

The USSR's decisive contribution to victory is defined by the fact that the personnel losses inflicted on the Wehrmacht on the Soviet-German front were four times greater than in the West European and Mediterranean theaters of hostilities put together, and six times greater in numbers of dead and wounded. The bulk of the Wehrmacht's military hardware was also destroyed on the Soviet-German front: up to 75 percent of the total losses of tanks, aircraft, and artillery guns.

It is interesting to note U.S. President F. Roosevelt's statement about the Soviet Union's leading role in the struggle against fascist Germany. "From the viewpoint of overall strategy," he noted 6 May 1942, "...it is hard to escape from the obvious fact that the Russian armies are destroying more enemy soldiers and arms than all the 25 other allied nations put together." W. Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons 2 August 1944 soon after the opening of the second front, said that the Russian Army "has played the main role and is tearing the guts out of the German Army."

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War revealed in their entirety the advantages of socialism and its immense economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual potential, and reaffirmed the vitality of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the mighty creative strengths of the Communist Party -- the inspirer and organizer of the struggle at the front and in the rear.

In talking about the decisive importance for the outcome of World War II of the battles and clashes on the Soviet-German front we are in no way diminishing the contribution of other peoples and countries to the common victory over the enemy. The fighting men of the military formations and partisan armies and detachments of Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, the patriots of Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary, and the participants in the resistance movement and the antifascist underground fought selflessly against the fascist invaders.

A great contribution to the achievement of victory in World War II was made by the peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France, China, and other states in the anti-Hitlerite coalition. World War II showed the broad potential for political and military cooperation among states with different social systems in order to achieve a common goal.

The worldwide historic significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War lies also in its immensely profound influence on the entire subsequent course of world development. Our victory was a historic watershed in mankind's fate. It marked the start of a new stage in the modern era which is characterized by the narrowing of imperialism's sphere of supremacy, the formation of a world socialist system, the strengthening of the international communist and workers movement, and the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. The Soviet Union's victory radically altered the correlation of political and class forces in the international arena in favor of socialism, peace, and democracy, and was a powerful accelerator of world revolutionary process and the social renewal of the planet.

The capitalist system's contradictions increased during the war. Revolutionary situations were created in a number of European and Asian countries. After experiencing the hardships and horrors of an aggressive war, their working class and broad people's masses opposed not only German and Italian fascism and Japanese militarism, but also the reactionary political regimes in their own countries. The antifascist liberation movement headed by the working class and its vanguard, the communist and workers parties, grew into a struggle against the very foundations of capitalism. Socialism's horizons widened considerably. In Europe, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, the GDR, and Albania, and in Asia and Latin America, Vietnam, the DPRK, China, Cuba, and Laos, embarked on the path of socialist building during the war or in the postwar period. The PRK has embarked on the path of building the foundations of a socialist society. There was confirmation of the "terrible truth," as V.I. Lenin put it, of a new and heavy defeat for imperialism in the event of a war which will inevitably lead "the expansion of socialism."

The formation of the world socialist system is the biggest event in world history since the Great October Socialist Revolution in terms of its significance and effect on the destiny of mankind. World socialism's role and influence are steadily growing as the socialist countries reach new heights in their development.

The growing role and influence of world socialism are determined primarily by the Soviet people's historic accomplishments. During the years since the war they have performed a historic new feat by creating a developed socialist society which is today's supreme achievement of social progress.

The other socialist countries have made great strides in their development. The socialist countries currently account for over 40 percent of world industrial output. The CEMA countries are the most dynamic developers. While occupying 19 percent of the earth's territory and possessing almost one-tenth of the world's population, they produce one-third of the world's industrial output. They account for one-fourth of the national income and one-fifth of agricultural output. They also have a mighty scientific and technical base which constitutes around one-third of the world's scientific and technical potential. In the past 15 years the socialist community has doubled its industrial output, whereas capitalism has increased its industrial output by only just over one-third.

The upsurge of the international communist and workers movement was an important historical consequence of the peoples' antifascist struggle and the rout of imperialism's strike force in World War II. The working class had a hard political schooling during the struggle against fascism. Its class consciousness and organization improved.

Despite the tremendous difficulties and losses they sustained during the war, the communist parties went through a hardening process and strengthened their ties with the masses. Their authority and influence increased considerably.

The capitalist countries' working people are following with deep interest the successful creative activity of the socialist countries' peoples and their ruling communist and workers parties which are the leading detachment of the international communist movement. Class battles, the strike movement, and the struggle for peace are gathering momentum in the capitalist countries. The communists' ranks are swelling. There are now around 100 Marxist-Leninist parties in the world with over 70 million members. The international communist movement has become the most influential force of modern times and a great force in the struggle against imperialism, for social progress, and for world peace.

The rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan generated the mighty wave of the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and accelerated the process of the disintegration of imperialism's colonial system.

In the first decade after the war the majority of Asian countries, including such large states as India, Indonesia, and Pakistan, broke free from colonial dependence. The Near East was caught up in the process of the disintegration of the colonial system. In April 1946 the last foreign soldier left Syria. The national revolutions in Egypt (1952), Iraq (1958), and Algeria (1962) and the gaining of independence by Morocco and Tunisia (1956) were major events in the national liberation struggle. In the sixties the wave of national liberation revolutions crossed the African continent. In 1960 alone, which went down in the history of the national liberation movement as "Africa year," 19 states acquired independence and by the end of the decade there were more than 40 sovereign countries on the map of Africa.

Imperialism's colonial system collapsed. Since the war, over 100 independent states have emerged in place of former colonies or semicolonies. Many of them (Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and others) have embarked on the path of socialist transformations.

The very profound sociopolitical changes that took place in the world as a result of the rout of fascism are evidence of the further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the insuperable force of socialism which brings people true freedom and equality, fraternity and peace.

The victory gained over German fascism and Japanese militarism taught the aggressors a stern lesson. The rout of imperialism's strike force showed that their striving for world hegemony and for dominion over other peoples and countries was bound ultimately to fail. The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War shows that there is no force in the world capable of reversing the mighty flow of revolutionary transformations set in motion by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

But the facts of our times indicate that this lesson is being ignored by those who are currently aspiring to world domination. Mankind is again being challenged, this time by U.S. imperialism. Its actions in the international arena unequivocally show that it intends to use military force to reverse the course of history. It was U.S. President R. Reagan who proclaimed a new "crusade" against socialism. U.S. imperialism is making every effort to disrupt in its favor the existing world strategic military balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to that end it is cranking up the arms race unchecked.

There is grave anxiety at the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, the increasing U.S. military preparations in the Far East, and the intensification of Japanese militarization. The international situation has deteriorated to an exceedingly dangerous level through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

We Soviet people advise those who are currently organizing the new "crusade" against socialism to remember how similar "campaigns" ended up in 1918-1920 and in 1941-1945. We say that socialism can defend itself! And we are doing all we can to make the country's defense capability and the Army and Navy's combat readiness strong. "As long as military and political tension exists," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with the Serp i Molot plant workers, "and as long as our country is confronted with the nuclear missile danger from the United States and the NATO states, we must keep our powder dry and be ever on our guard so that the correlation of forces does not change in favor of imperialism and we do not end up weaker."

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th victory anniversary says that the chief lesson of the Great Patriotic War is that you have to fight against war before it starts. Historical experience teaches that to defend peace you need cohesive, coordinated, and vigorous actions by all peace-loving forces against imperialism's aggressive, adventurist course. It is necessary to increase the peoples' vigilance and protect and multiply the gains of socialism.

Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the USSR is actively and resolutely advocating the elimination of the war threat and curbing of the arms race. Our Communist Party and Soviet state are consistently pursuing a policy of peace and relaxation of tension and are struggling hard to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives accord with the interests of all the peoples.

The Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries are vigilantly watching over peace and socialism. The deterrant might of the USSR's defense potential is not only a guarantee of the Soviet people's creative labor, but also of world peace.

It is nearly 40 years since that historic milestone -- victory in the Great Patriotic War. It was in the name of peace and life that Soviet soldiers fought against the odious enemy. It is in the name of peace and life on earth that today's soldiers -- sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War -- are keeping their military vigil. Soviet people and Soviet soldiers are keeping faith with Lenin's behests on the defense of the socialist homeland and are doing all they can to make the country's defense capability invincible.

WARTIME AIR FORCE CHIEF GOLOVANOV REHABILITATED

PM081801 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 7 August Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Aviation Colonel General V. Reshetnikov entitled "A Life Devoted to the Sky," celebrating the 80th anniversary of the birth of Chief Marshal of Aviation A. Ye. Golovanov. The article describes Golovanov's career and war record, noting that in 1942, as a major general of aviation, he was appointed commander of long-range aviation, "directly subordinate to the supreme high command Stavka." The article says that "in the hands of the supreme high command Stavka long-range aviation was a powerful and maneuverable" means of raiding deep inside enemy territory and was able to carry out a number of major operations, "Under the Stavka's leadership, which in a number of cases influenced the overall military and political situation." Having stated that Golovanov "justified the confidence placed in him by the Stavka," the article describes his rapport with the men and ends with a brief paragraph on his postwar record, mentioning that "he joined the reserve in 1953" and died in 1975.

TIGHT SECURITY NEEDED TO COMBAT CARELESSNESS

PM080943 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 August in its Second Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Commander and the Law" and the headline "Means of Combating Carelessness" a 1,000-word article by Colonel of Justice V. Ustenko who, instancing the case of a group of soldiers about to be released into the reserve who allowed themselves to be photographed against a background of "new combat equipment," complains that "some officials have a very imprecise idea of the degree of their personal responsibility for keeping a secret entrusted to them" and notes that even low-ranking servicemen nowadays may have information "of interest to our enemies."

"Despite legal requirements, Ustenko continues, "There are instances of some officials' utterly inadequate response to the thoughtlessness displayed by subordinates." He goes on to cite examples of "gossip" remaining unchecked, of failure to report breaches of security procedure, conversations on confidential topics in public places, and of "an overly confidential talk" with casual acquaintances conducted by a captain during a drinking session.

"The most reliable means of combating carelessness is to strictly follow the letter and spirit of our laws and regulations and to maintain a high standard of legal education, backed up by the commanders' daily exactingness and by strict control," the author concludes.